

Public Health Reports

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UNITED STATES.

ADDITIONS TO QUARANTINE REGULATIONS—PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF PLAGUE INTO THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

[Department Circular No. 6.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1900.

*To United States consular officers, masters and owners of vessels,
national, State, and local quarantine officers and others: **

The following additions to the quarantine regulations of the United States, revised edition, November 13, 1899, are hereby promulgated for your information and guidance:

ADDITIONS TO REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT FOREIGN PORTS AND AT SEA.

ARTICLE V.

Paragraph 18. Passengers should not be vaccinated at nor en route from ports or places infected with plague. Such vaccination increases the liability to plague infection, and, by inducing fever and swollen glands, tends to confuse diagnosis at the port of arrival. This operation must be performed at the port of arrival, and just prior to release from quarantine.

ARTICLE IX.

Paragraph 2. Baggage labeled and sealed by the consul or medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service at a noninfected city may be admitted without disinfection, even though shipped through an infected

port or locality, provided it arrives with the seal unbroken. Such baggage should be accompanied by a certificate of origin and nonexposure to infection.

Par. 3. Passengers coming from an infected or suspected locality and desiring to take passage at a noninfected port should be held fifteen days under observation before being allowed to embark; otherwise the ship and all on board will be considered by the quarantine officer at the port of arrival in the United States as coming from an infected port. Any baggage from such infected or suspected localities destined for shipment through a noninfected port must be disinfected prior to shipment.

Par. 4. In a port where plague prevails, the vessel should not tie up to the dock. No lines should be passed to the shore that might permit rats on board. Passengers and cargo should be lightered; the crew not be allowed ashore, and personal communication from shore to vessel shall be under medical supervision. A statement to this effect from a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service will have weight with the quarantine officer at the port of arrival in determining the questions of disinfection and time of detention.

Par. 5. Mammalian animals, such as dogs, cats, monkeys, mice, etc., which not infrequently accompany passengers as pets, should not be shipped from a plague-infected or suspected port or place.

ADDITIONS TO REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT DOMESTIC PORTS.

ARTICLE I.

Paragraph 8.—*Inspection for plague.*

(a) In the case of vessels infected or suspected of being infected with plague, place vessel in quarantine in anchorage sufficiently remote from the nearest land or other vessel to prevent the escape of rats by swimming.

(b) Pilots, customs officials, agents of vessels, or others who go aboard vessel may be deemed and be treated as a part of the personnel of the vessel. Such persons shall be detained in quarantine a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation of the disease, if in the opinion of the quarantine officer said persons have been exposed to infection; and their dunnage, if any, shall be disinfected.

(c) In inspecting infected or suspected vessels, the personnel of the vessel shall be inspected after the removal of all clothing which will interfere with a thorough examination of all glandular regions, including axillary, inguinal, and cervical.

(d) Female inspectors should be provided for inspection of female personnel. They shall be instructed by the quarantine officer in the general symptomatology and recognition of the disease, but final decision is to be made by the quarantine officer.

(e) Special attention shall be given to the detection of ambulant, or

walking, cases, which are a source of great danger and apt to be overlooked, because they present few objective signs to attract attention.

(f) Special attention should be directed to the pneumonic type of the disease. Any person presenting pulmonic symptoms of rapid course, with or without glandular enlargement, should be the subject of special inquiry, and if possible, of bacteriological examination.

(g) In suspected cases, specimens of pus, sputum, or the contents of lymphatic glands may be sent to the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service at Washington, for examination, under the precaution prescribed by the postal regulations of the United States.

(h) The quarantine officer at the port of entry will carefully examine the ship's manifest of cargo for household goods, bedding, second-hand articles, personal baggage, corpses, rags, and articles apt to carry infection. Any articles believed by the quarantine officer to be infected, must be disinfected in accordance with the quarantine regulations of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV.

Treatment of vessels suspected of plague.

Paragraph 2. If a vessel has been disinfected at the port of departure and the personnel bathed and their body clothing and baggage disinfected by a commissioned medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, where proper facilities for such work exist, and in all other respects has complied with the United States Treasury regulations, and if no suspicious sickness has occurred en route, such vessels may, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, have the time of the voyage deducted from the period of detention.

Par. 3. No person from an infected or suspected port or place shall be admitted into the United States until a total period of fifteen days shall have elapsed under observation either at the port of departure, at sea, or at port of arrival, excepting as hereinafter provided.

Par. 4. A first-cabin passenger, bearing the certificate of an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, certifying to nonexposure to the infection of plague for the fifteen days immediately preceding embarkation, may be admitted to entry without detention, provided, in the opinion of the quarantine officer at the port of arrival, he has not been exposed en route to persons or things presumably infected.

Par. 5. All passengers excepting the first-cabin passengers, shall be bathed, and body clothing disinfected before landing. Similar measures shall be taken with the crew and their effects if the quarantine officer believes the crew has been exposed to infection.

Par. 6. All baggage from infected places should be disinfected, either at the port of departure or entrance, in full accordance with United States Quarantine Regulations. When disinfected at the port of departure, the containers shall be sealed and ticketed with a yellow "disin-

fects" label, signed by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service at the port of departure, and if seals and labels are intact at port of arrival, such packages may, in his discretion, be passed by the quarantine officer at the port of arrival, without further disinfection. Hand baggage and baggage opened or used on the voyage must be disinfected on arrival. In no case shall soiled body linen be admitted without disinfection.

Par. 7. A vessel from a plague-infected or suspected port, carrying passengers but no ship's surgeon, may, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, be quarantined with all on board, for the full fifteen days from the completion of disinfection. (See note.)

Par. 8. A vessel from plague-infected or suspected port, arriving with fewer persons on board than are accounted for on the bill of health, may, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, be considered as an infected vessel.

Par. 9. Vessels suspected of plague shall be disinfected in whole or in part, in the discretion of the quarantine officer, and said disinfection shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI.

ARTICLE XV.

Treatment of plague-infected vessels.

Paragraph 1. Remove all passengers from the vessel, and all of the crew save those necessary to care for her. Place the sick, if any, in hospital, and isolate those specially suspected. Segregate the remainder in small groups, wherever facilities for such segregation exist.

Par. 2. Persons with abrasions or open sores should have them protected with proper dressings before being permitted to handle persons or articles believed to be infected with plague.

Par. 3. *Preliminary disinfection.*—After removal of the personnel a preliminary disinfection of all accessible parts of the vessel must be performed with sulphur dioxide. This preliminary disinfection should be started in the morning in order that guards may be placed on deck and in small boats around the vessel to detect and destroy any escaping rats.

Par. 4. The water supply must be changed without delay, the casks or tanks disinfected by steam or 10 per cent solution of potassium permanganate, and, after thorough rinsing, refilled from a source of undoubted purity, or the water supply must have been recently boiled. Some water tanks are not readily inspected and cleansed on account of their inaccessibility; these may be rendered safe by leading a steam pipe into them and boiling the water in situ.

Par. 5. Nothing shall be thrown overboard from the vessel, not even deck sweepings. Such material shall be burned in the furnace or in a place specially designated, but not in the galley.

Par. 6. Plague-infected vessels shall be disinfected in accordance with Article XVI.

Par. 7. *Detention of personnel.*

(a) If practicable, antiplague serum should be used as a preventive measure on all the personnel of any vessel arriving with a history of sickness of a suspicious character on board during the voyage.

(b) The personnel of vessel shall be detained under observation fifteen days from the last possible exposure to infection.

(c) The people detained shall be inspected by the physician twice daily and be under his constant surveillance, and no intercourse will be allowed between the different groups while in quarantine.

(d) No direct communication shall be allowed between any person detained in quarantine and anyone not in quarantine, except through the quarantine officer.

(e) The water and food supply shall be strictly guarded to prevent contamination, and issued to each group separately.

(f) Cleanliness of quarters and of persons shall be enjoined and enforced daily. Disinfection shall be used where there is any possibility of infection.

(g) Water-closets, urinals, privies, or troughs shall be provided, and their contents disinfected before they are discharged.

(h) In any group in which plague appears the sick shall be immediately isolated in hospital, and the remaining persons in the group shall be bathed and their effects disinfected, then removed to other quarters, if possible, and the compartment disinfected.

(i) No convalescent from plague shall be discharged from quarantine until after a sufficient time has elapsed to insure his freedom from infection, to be determined by bacteriological examination.

(k) The body of no person dead of plague shall be allowed to pass through quarantine. The body should be cremated, if practicable. If not, it should be wrapped, without preliminary washing, in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, surrounded in the coffin by twice the body weight of caustic lime and buried.

(l) Mammalian animals, such as dogs, cats, monkeys, mice, etc., which not infrequently accompany passengers as pets, should not be shipped from a plague-infected or suspected port or place. Should, however, such arrive, they shall be held in quarantine at least fifteen days.

ARTICLE XVI.

Disinfection of vessels infected or suspected of being infected with plague.

Paragraph 1. *Holds of iron vessels.*

(a) *With cargo.*—By twenty-four hours' exposure to sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, generated by an approved furnace, or forty-eight hours' exposure to 5 per cent per volume strength, generated by pots.

(b) Where cases of plague, or deaths from the same, have occurred on board, or where there have been deaths presumably from plague among the rats on a vessel, the cargo shall be lightered, in order to complete the disinfection of the vessel and facilitate the removal of all rats and other vermin.

This same procedure may be required by the quarantine officer whenever in his judgment the vessel or cargo is infected.

(c) Where it can be procured in sufficient quantity, liquefied sulphur dioxide may be used in the disinfection of cargoes, holds, and living apartments, it being borne in mind that it will be necessary to employ 2 pounds of this material in lieu of 1 pound of sulphur where indicated in the above regulations.

(d) No person should be allowed on the vessel or around the cargo with bare feet, and the use of proper precaution in handling dead vermin is advised.

(e) *Without cargo.*—After the preliminary disinfection, provided for in Article XV, paragraph 3, followed by mechanical cleansing the hold must be thoroughly washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800, applied under pressure to all surfaces by means of a hose, or disinfected by sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, for twenty-four hours, or 5 per cent per volume strength for forty-eight hours.

(f) The water ballast of a vessel coming from infected or suspected ports should be discharged at sea, or, if discharged in fresh or brackish water, must be previously disinfected, the tanks to be flushed and refilled with sea water, or disinfected.

Par. 2.—*Holds of wooden vessels.*

For a wooden vessel the treatment is the same as for iron vessels, except that the exposure of the hold to sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, must precede the washing with bichloride, and this exposure must be forty-eight hours in wooden vessels without cargo, or, if only 5 per cent per volume strength sulphur dioxide is obtainable, the exposure must be seventy-two hours.

Par. 3. All solid ballast on vessels infected, or suspected of being infected, with plague, to be discharged or disinfected previous to disinfection of hold; all such ballast discharged in fresh water to be disinfected by saturation with, or immersion in, a solution of bichloride of mercury 1 to 800.

Par. 4. Clear, hard, close-grained rock may be permitted to remain on board, but only after disinfection by immersion in a solution 1 to 800 of bichloride of mercury. Ballast removed from vessels infected, or suspected of being infected, with plague must not be taken from the quarantine station.

Par. 5. Bilges shall be cleansed and disinfected in the manner provided for water tanks. (Article XV, paragraph 4.)

Par. 6.—*Living compartments of all classes of vessels.*

(a) The preliminary disinfection shall be done with sulphur dioxide

and not with formaldehyd on account of the greater potency of the former against animal life.

(b) After this preliminary disinfection, remove bedding, hangings, carpets, clothing and textiles, for disinfection by steam or boiling, or other methods prescribed by United States Quarantine Regulations. Subsequently the compartments themselves, with the nonremovable fabrics therein, shall be disinfected in accordance with the United States Quarantine Regulations.

Par. 7. *Personal effects*.—Clothing, bedding, and other such articles shall be disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Articles V and VIII, United States Quarantine Regulations.

Par. 8. After the cargo has been discharged, the vessel must be submitted to a disinfection of all parts simultaneously by sulphur dioxide gas of 5 per cent per volume strength for not less than twenty-four hours, in order to insure destruction of all animal life aboard. The remains of all rats and vermin should be gathered and burned, and the places where gathered subsequently disinfected. Rats must not be handled with bare hands.

Par. 9. After final disinfection as provided in paragraph 8, the vessel must be kept under observation a sufficient length of time to satisfy the quarantine officer that the ship is freed from all rats and vermin.

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

Approved:

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary*.

NOTE.—Navigation Laws of the United States, section 5, act August 2, 1882:

* * * "Every steamship or other vessel carrying or bringing emigrant passengers, or passengers other than cabin passengers, exceeding fifty in number, shall carry a duly qualified and competent surgeon or medical practitioner, who shall be rated as such in the ship's articles, and who shall be provided with surgical instruments, medical comforts and medicines proper and necessary for diseases and accidents incident to sea voyages, and for the proper medical treatment of such passengers during the voyage, and with such articles of food and nourishment as may be proper and necessary for preserving the health of infants and young children; and the services of such surgeon or medical practitioner shall be promptly given, in any case of sickness or disease, to any of the passengers, or to any infant or young child of any such passengers who may need his services. For a violation of either of the provisions of this section the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$250."

Precautions against plague—(Continued from last issue).

January 19: The following cablegram was sent Acting Asst. Surg. Stuart Eldridge at Yokohama, Japan: "Eggs packed in and vegetables from infected soil forbidden. Notify Kobe, Hongkong, and Amoy." This order is a reiteration of the regulations, and unless viséed by a medical officer at this foreign port the quarantine officers in the United States are required to disinfect these food products in a 2 per cent aqueous solution of formalin.

January 20: Acting Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Carson announces his arrival at Santos, Brazil, where he was sent to aid in carrying out the United States Quarantine Regulations with especial reference to plague.

Précis upon the bubonic plague.

A pamphlet upon bubonic plague prepared by the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service has been published and is now being issued. This pamphlet contains the most recent available information upon the subject, together with the precautionary and preventive measures necessary to be adopted to prevent the introduction or spread of the disease.

As it is intended to be of practical utility and for the information of health and quarantine officers, it will be mailed to such officers or others interested therein on application to the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

New facts in regard to the disease and new measures which may become necessary to prevent its introduction or spread will be published in the weekly PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Duration of the immunity conferred by protective inoculations with antipest serum.

[Excerpt from report of Chalmette and Salimbini, Annals of the Pasteur Institute, December, 1899.]

It has been stated that to afford efficient protection against the invasion of plague these inoculations should be repeated at intervals of ten to twelve days, as the probable duration of the immunity conferred does not exceed fourteen days.

The sad death of Dr. Pestana during the course of the Oporto epidemic affords proof of the correctness of this observation. Dr. Pestana was inoculated protectively with the serum on September 18, 1899, and was not again inoculated. In the discharge of his duties at the isolation hospital he became infected, and showed the preliminary symptoms of the malady on October 13 following, the period of immunity conferred on him being, therefore, five days short of one calendar month.

In contrast to this is the case of his assistant, Dr. Carlos França, who was protectively inoculated on October 8, 1899. On the 15th of the same month Dr. França, in making a necropsy on a case of very virulent plague, twice wounded himself on the thumbs of his right and left hands, and on October 16 again wounded himself at a necropsy on the ring finger of the left hand. On October 16 he showed symptoms of the malady, and with further serum treatment, passed through and survived a mild though typical attack of plague.

Increased mortality attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis during the prevalence of the epidemic of plague in Oporto, Portugal.

The report of Assistant Surgeon Anderson, United States Marine-Hospital Service (No. 3, 1900, 135) that the present death rate at Marseilles, France is more than double the normal, and that pulmonary diseases are the cause assigned, is of additional interest at the present time from the fact that during the prevalence of plague in Oporto, according to the *Annales* of the Pasteur Institute, December, 1899, page 895, the deaths from reputed tubercle of the lung were much in excess over those in preceding years, in spite of the fact that 40,000 persons out of a total population of 180,000 had fled from the city on the declaration of the prevalence of plague. This, with the other data, would seem to indicate that plague, in probably the pneumonic form, was prevalent in Oporto before it was either recognized or officially declared.

End of yellow fever at Miami—Removal of quarantine restrictions.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MIAMI, FLA., *January 15, 1900.*

Cases of yellow fever have ceased to occur at Miami for the past two weeks. All houses and places where the sick were treated or cared for have been disinfected, and articles which might act as fomites of disease in the future have been sterilized by superheated steam and dry heat of high temperature under pressure, and every means known to modern science and human effort has been employed to destroy any possible remaining infection. Therefore, believing that intercourse with Miami by the rest of the State will be unendangered and can now be safely permitted, the quarantine restrictions on travel and commercial intercourse imposed on October 17, 1899, are removed this date.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,

State Health Officer of Florida.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Cuban yellow-fever victims brought home for burial.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *January 22, 1900.*

The *McClellan* brought 76 bodies dead of yellow fever in fall of 1898. Remains are in hermetically sealed metal-lined caskets, latter inclosed in tight wooden boxes, with carbolized sawdust packing. The following were shipped south to-day: One to Fredericksburg, Va., 1 to St. Louis, Mo., 1 to Lexington, Va., 1 to Moyock, N. C., 1 to Ennis, Tex., and 31 to Arlington National Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.

A case of yellow fever in Key West.

KEY WEST, FLA., *January 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a case of yellow fever, seen this morning in company with Dr. Sweeting, agent of the State board of

health. The man, Bethea, refuged September 1, and returned here two weeks ago, becoming ill on the 13th, at a boarding house, on Southard street (Mrs. Lee's) between Duval and Simonton.

Respectfully,

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Chicken pox at the Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. DAK., January 13, 1900.

SIR: In accordance with the interstate quarantine regulations, I have the honor to report to you the prevalence of an epidemic; 10 cases of varicella, 1 or 2 of them presenting peculiar characteristics, such as pustules on back of arch of palate, and a shotty feel of skin in another. I have seen similar cases in Arizona, and both there and here some of pustules umbilicated. I have attended both variola vera and varicella, and hence I am positive of my diagnosis that this is varicella, although I feel it necessary to watch the cases and quarantine them.

I make this report, as the varicella is not mentioned, still it would appear to come under the regulations.

Respectfully,

J. G. BULLOCH,
School Physician.

Smallpox in Cairo—Importance of vaccination.

CAIRO, ILL., January 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended January 13, 2 new cases of smallpox and 1 death in this city, making a total of 34 cases and 4 deaths since the outbreak.

Supplementary to my telegram of last night I would say that the case mentioned was the first one among the river men; he contracted the disease at Paducah, Ky., while employed on the steamer *Will Cummins*, of the Massingale Packet Company, and feeling sick, secured his hospital certificate and came down the Ohio River as a deck passenger on the steamer *Dick Fowler*.

The *Dick Fowler*, making daily trips between Cairo and Paducah, I telephoned to the wharf master to hold her until I could visit her.

I then vaccinated the captain and entire crew (with the hearty cooperation of the former and protests of the latter), and was obliged to secure 30 additional glycerinized vaccine tubes to provide for the emergency.

The patient had been on the *Dick Fowler* for five hours, and spent the time in the engine room. The latter was washed down and flushed with antiseptic solution, 1-500 bichloride. The master of this boat informed me that he ships practically a new crew every week, so I have arranged with him to appear unannounced on board every Monday, when he will have all hands "lined up" to be vaccinated or passed for recent successful vaccination. In this respect, I desire to express my surprise at the number of adults, especially among the negro river men, who had never been vaccinated.

They do not seem to comprehend what can be almost absolutely avoided by being vaccinated even when smallpox is epidemic, and, as a matter of course, run to avoid vaccination.

Among the cases of smallpox here, only 2 had ever been vaccinated, and those unsuccessfully, while all the remainder had persistently refused it or remained negligent.

I contemplate visiting or communicating with the masters of all ves-

sels touching at this port, and arranging for general vaccination of all their crews.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON HOLT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Smallpox in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., *January 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have to report 3 cases of smallpox in Huerfano County, Colo., which developed January 9, 1900, in quarantine, the source of infection being the disease in the same family; also 1 case of smallpox in Denver, Arapahoe County, Colo., which developed January 7, 1900, source of infection being Folsom, N. Mex.

Respectfully,

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

Smallpox in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., *January 11, 1900.*

SIR: Smallpox is present at the following places in this State: Brunswick, said to be 10 or more cases, presumably more; Waycross, 7; Blackshear, 16; Liberty City (Johnston), 1; Jesup, 2.

I visited Waycross and Blackshear during the present week, at request of the authorities at these two points, and efficient steps are being taken to stamp out the disease; isolation of sick and suspects found in infected buildings, and house-to-house vaccination to be followed by disinfection of infected premises. One case of smallpox was discovered in this city last night, patient arriving here from Brunswick, Ga., December 23. Onset of the disease Friday, January 5. Moved to isolation hospital. Other occupants of the infected house moved to detention camp for observation to cover period of incubation. The disease has evidently existed in Brunswick, Waycross, and Blackshear for the past eight or ten weeks. In Waycross I saw 1 case that dated back to the middle of December. There are several cases at Blackshear that antedated the first case at Waycross. Waycross unquestionably received its infection from Brunswick, while at Blackshear it would appear that the infection came from cotton shipped from such points as Ocilla and Douglas.

Respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

Smallpox in Darien, Ga.

DARIEN, GA., *January 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 2 cases of smallpox in Darien, contracted in and brought to this city from Brunswick, Ga. There are 2 other cases in the northern portion of the county, about 22 miles from the city. I have acted with the health officer of the city and county, and we have isolated these cases and placed guards around them, and are using every means in our power to prevent any further spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

SPALDING KENAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *January 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report upon the smallpox situation in this city from December 3 last, to yesterday (17th instant): Number of

cases treated in the pesthouse, 46—white, 1; colored, 45. Died, white, 1; colored, 6; discharged (recovered), 7; remaining in pesthouse, 32. Of the 46 cases, 23 were confluent, 14 discrete, varioloid, 9. In addition to the above, 7 cases have developed among the white population of this city and were treated at their respective homes. The result of the latter cases I am unable to ascertain definitely.

After the close of the above report last evening the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway brought to this city 2 "suspects;" 1 proved to be smallpox and was promptly sent to the pesthouse, the other to detention quarters for observation. This makes 4 cases brought here by this road. Another case developed here yesterday, after close of above report, and was sent to the pesthouse. I am just informed, upon reliable authority, a case was discovered to-day in a boarding house known as the Glenn House, patronized by railroad men and the traveling public on account of low rates charged. There may be other new cases found to-day, as several rumors to that effect are rife, and the city physician is now out investigating them. Hence, I am unable to learn the truth. * * *

Respectfully,

A. R. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the occurrence in this district on the 12th instant of an additional case of smallpox. On the 15th instant 1 patient was discharged, cured, from the smallpox hospital. There were, therefore, at 4 o'clock this day, 3 cases of smallpox in this district, all at the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the occurrence of 1 additional case of smallpox in this district on the 18th instant; on the 20th instant 1 patient was discharged from the smallpox hospital, cured. There were, therefore, in this district to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m., 3 cases of smallpox, all in the smallpox hospital.

Respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Eagle Pass, Tex., January 12, 1900.—I have the honor to report that an epidemic of varicella and of parotitis is now in progress in the city of C. P. Diaz, the Mexican city just across the Rio Grande from this port. The epidemics are light.

In Mexico, along the line of the Mexican International Railroad, smallpox is very much in evidence, especially in the city of Torreon. In San Felipe and Fuente (both Mexican towns about 20 miles from Eagle Pass, Tex.), smallpox is reported to exist in epidemic form. The United States sanitary guards (Marine-Hospital Service) at this place are returning Mexicans to Mexico every day from these localities.

Between here and the Las Moras on the American side of the river, there is no smallpox whatever, nor is there much likelihood of the disease being brought to this side from Mexico via that section, hence

Mr. Drake and I have decided to discharge the two guards who look after this section of the river.

At Del Rio, Tex., across from Las Vacas, Mexico, the situation is good, though the guards at Del Rio are, in my opinion, still necessary, as an epidemic is likely to break out at any time in Las Vacas, as no precautions are taken in Las Vacas to keep the disease from gaining entrance there from Mexican towns which are near by and infected.

In the Presidio country the sanitary guards (Marine-Hospital Service) are kept very busy preventing people from Mexico gaining access to this side. Smallpox continues to spread on the Mexican side of the river in this section. The guards are doing splendid work and I do not fear that the disease will reach railroad connections. I am inspecting personally all trains that enter this port from Mexico, besides keeping a vigilant watch on fordable parts of the Rio Grande near here.

Eagle Pass, Tex., January 14, 1900.—I have the honor to report that on the 12th instant I took from the train 2 Americans who came here from Cardoba, Mexico, and placed them in quarantine. Both of these men gave evidence that they had been exposed to yellow fever six days previous to their arrival here. In consequence of this fact, and also as both men were in a rather febrile condition at the time of their arrival, I placed them in the detention camp. Upon examining them I found that 1 was supposed to have had yellow fever while in Mexico. Further inquiry proved the fact that they were suffering with malaria. I do not believe that either has had yellow fever, as no symptoms of that disease had ever arisen while the men were in Mexico. The urinary tests made by me showed no trace of albumen or other important symptoms.

During the past week, 25 persons have been refused admission on the bridges, and I myself have returned some 8 individuals to Mexico, all refused admission on account of coming from smallpox infected districts. About Presidio, Tex., anywhere from twenty to seventy-five persons are turned back daily.

The Mexican towns along the Mexico International Railroad are still infected with smallpox, so I am informed, though I have no definite information on this subject.

Respectfully,

LEA HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

El Paso, Tex., January 13, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work for the week ended January 13, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railway passengers, 167; inspection of passengers international bridge, including inspection of Americans returning from bullfights, 423; inspection of immigrants, 27; inspection of Mexican Central freight-cars crew, 22; disinfection of baggage of immigrants and household goods, 24; disinfection of soiled linen imported to be laundered at El Paso, 322 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children and others, 12.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., January 12, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended January 6, 1900: Inspected and allowed entry over the Mexican National Railroad, passengers, 252; immigrants, 4; vaccinated, 5.

Laredo, Tex., January 14, 1900.—I have the honor to submit the following report for week ended January 13, 1900: Inspected and allowed entry over Mexican National Railroad, passengers, 212; immigrants, 7; vaccinated, 6.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to January 26, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile	Jan. 2-Jan. 7...	4		
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7.....	1		Smallpox reported.
Elbert County.....	Jan. 6.....			
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 9...	5		
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
Total for State		7		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12.....	1		
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16.....	1		
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...	2		
Total for State.....		3		
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16		
Brunswick.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 11...	20		
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2		
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2		
Liberty.....	do.....	8		
Savannah.....	do.....	1		
Wayne County.....	do.....	3		
Waycross.....	do.....	7		
Total for State		60		
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...		1	
Illinois:				
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	34	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 13...	8		
Total for State.....		42	4	
Indian Territory:				
Choctow Nation	Dec. 18.....	75		
Indiana:				
Evansville	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	14		
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	4		
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 18...	1		
Total for State.....		5		
Louisiana:				
East Feliciana	Jan. 13.....	50		
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...	3		
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	32	3	
Iberia.....	do.....	1		
Iberville.....	do.....	2		
Lafayette.....	do.....	130	1	
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....			Several cases.
Point Cooper.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	1		
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	51	5	
St. James.....	do.....	1		
Total for State		271	9	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Dec. 30-Jan. 6...	2		
Chelsea	Dec. 23-Dec. 31...		1	
Lowell	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...		1	
Total for State		2	2	
Missouri:				
Paris	Sept. 3-Dec. 29...	37	4	
St. Louis	Dec. 19-Jan. 15...	6		
Total for State		43	4	
Nebraska:				
Omaha	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	6		
New York:				
Amsterdam	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
New York City	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...	1		
Total for State		2		
North Carolina:				
Beaufort	Dec. 27	1		
Charlotte	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Chatham County	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	10		
Greensboro	Jan. 15			Numerous cases.
Guilford County	do	23		
Halifax County	do	50		
Mecklenburg County	do	1		
Northampton County	do	1		
Rowan County	do	16		
Vance County	do	1		
Total for State		105		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati	Dec. 23-Jan. 12...	5		
Cleveland	Dec. 24-Jan. 20...	48		
Hamilton	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	1		
Youngstown	do	1		
Total for State		55		
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County	Jan. 10			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County	do	1		
El Reno	Dec. 27	7	0	
Enid	do	4	0	
Kay County	do			Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County	do	10	0	
Oklahoma City	do	14	0	No cases at present.
Pawnee County	Jan. 10			Smallpox reported.
Noble County	do			Do.
Shawnee	do	12	0	No cases at present.
Watonga	do	1	0	
Yukon	do	6	0	Do.
Total for State		55	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County	Dec. 17-Jan. 6...	4		
Beaver County	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Philadelphia	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	2		
Total for State		7		
South Carolina:				
Greenville	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	4		
Tennessee:				
Columbia	Jan. 6	24		
Memphis	Nov. 4-Jan. 13...	132		
Mount Pleasant	Jan. 6	8		
Nashville	Dec. 24-Jan. 13...	8		
Total for State		172		
Texas:				
Austin	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	10		
Beaumont	do	2		
Bowie County	do	2		
Bellville County	do			Smallpox reported.
Cass County	do	1		
Denison	do			Several cases.
Floydada	do	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Fort Stockton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	4		Smallpox reported.
Grimes County.....	do.....	6		
Honey Grove.....	do.....			
Houston.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	5		
Index.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30		
Navarro County.....	do.....	3		Do.
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	2		
Seguin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	7		
Smithville.....	do.....	1		
Tyler.....	do.....	1		
Temple.....	do.....	2	1	
Total for State.....		76	1	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 6...	10		
Virginia:				
Norfolk.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 20...	44	9	
Total for State.....		45	9	

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended January 13, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, January 14, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 7	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	60
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	40
Jan. 8	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Jan. 11	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	40
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	do.....	44
Do....	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	20
Do....	Steamship Columbian.....	Liverpool, England.....	3
	Total.....		208

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended January 13, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, January 16, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900.
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 7	Steamship Belgravia.....	Hamburg.....	294
Do....	Steamship La Champagne.....	Havre.....	184
Do....	Steamship Sarmatian.....	Glasgow.....	1
Jan. 8	Steamship Sempione.....	Naples.....	871
Jan. 12	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	277
Jan. 13	Steamship Willehad.....	do.....	275
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	Hamburg.....	643
Do....	Steamship Norge.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	30
	Total.....		2,575

THOMAS FITCHIE, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of November, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 967; number passed, 954; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 13.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 3 number admitted, 9.

Respectfully,

H. W. AUSTIN, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of December, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,087; number passed, 1,073; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 14.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 4; number admitted, 10.

Respectfully,

H. W. AUSTIN, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos during the week ended January 13, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 16, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900: January 10, steamship *Jover Serra*, from Barcelona, with 34 Spanish immigrants.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana, Cuba, during the week ended January 13, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 13, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Jan. 8	Steamship Yucatan	Vera Cruz and Progreso.....	16
Jan. 10	Steamship Texan	Liverpool, Barbados, Trinidad, Curaçao, Sabanilla, Cartagena.	6
Do....	Steamship Juan Forgas	Barcelona, Valencia, Lorrevieja, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Tenerife, San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos.	25
Do....	Steamship Galicia.....	Hamburg, Gerstemünde, St. Thomas, San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, Santiago de Cuba.	7
	Total		54

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS, Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Nuevitas during the week ended January 13, 1900.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 13, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended January 13, 1900: January 11, steamship *Curityba*, from Canada, with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

OWEN M. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
UNITED STATES:					
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Jan. 20			
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.			
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.	Am. sc. Geo. R. Vreeland	Jan. 17	Newport News...
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Jan. 13			
7	Delaware Break water Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Jan. 20			
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Jan. 6			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.	Br. bk. Conductor (a).....	Dec. 18	Santos.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Jan. 20	Br. bktn. Mersey.....	Jan. 8	do.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Jan. 13	Am. bkn. Amelia.....	Jan. 9	Honolulu.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Jan. 20			
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Jan. 13			
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.	Br. ss. Algoa.....	Jan. 7	Hongkong.....
			Jap. ss. Hongkong Maru.....	do.	do.....
			Am. bk. Albert.....	Jan. 8	Honolulu.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	Jan. 6			
18	Savannah, Ga.....	Jan. 13			
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.	Sp. bk. Concepcion (a).....	Dec. 18	Santos.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.	Am. bk. Annie Reed.....	Jan. 8	do.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Jan. 20			
CUBA:					
22	Caibarien.....	Jan. 13			
23	Cardenas.....	do.			
24	Cienfuegos.....	do.			
25	Daiquiri.....	Jan. 6			
26	Gibara.....	Dec. 16			
27	Guantanamo.....	Dec. 30			
28	Havana.....	Jan. 13	Nor. ss. Fortuna.....	Jan. 7	Tampico.....
29	Isabela de Sagua.....	Jan. 6			
30	Manzanillo.....	do.			
31	Matanzas.....	Jan. 13			
32	Nuevitas.....	do.	Ger. ss. Currityba.....	Jan. 11	New York.....
33	Santiago de Cuba.....	Jan. 6	Nor. ss. Ellida.....	Jan. 2	San Juan.....
			U. S. army transport Wright.	Jan. 4	Nuevitas.....
			U. S. army transport Mc- Pherson.	Jan. 5	San Juan.....
PORTO RICO:					
34	Ponce.....	Dec. 30			
35	San Juan.....	Jan. 6			
		Dec. 30			
		Jan. 6	Str. Montserrat.....	Jan. 3	Havana.....
Subports—					
36	Aguadilla.....	Dec. 16			
		Dec. 23			
		Dec. 30			

a Previously reported

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report	
3				do	
4	Hampton Roads.	Held for disinfection.....		1 case smallpox.....	5
5					4
6				9 cases yellow fever and 3 deaths on Br. ship Haddon Hall while at Panama.	1
7				No report	
8					1
9				No transactions.....	
10	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	Jan. 7	do	7
	do	do		No transactions.....	
11				do	
12				No report	
13	Port Townsend...	Disinfected and crew bathed.	Jan. 11		5
14					19
15					3
16	San Francisco.....	Hold and fore-castle disinfected to kill vermin.	Jan. 9	Oriental crew of Algon bathed and baggage and bedding disinfected.	10
	do	do		40 Chinese and 13 Japanese steerage passengers and Oriental crew of Hongkong Maru bathed and bedding and baggage disinfected.	
	do	do		Crew of bk. Albert bathed and baggage disinfected.	
17				No transactions.....	
				do	
18					9
19	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held for discharge of ballast.	Jan. 8		8
	do	do			
20				No transactions.....	
21				do	
22					6
23					13
24					8
25					3
26				No report	
27				do	
28	Progreso.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 8	1 death from malarial fever at sea.	24
29				No report	
30				do	10
31					4
32	Baracoa.....	Disinfected.....	Jan. 12	4 cases, 1 death from diphtheria.	5
33	Bocas del Toro.....	Boarded and passed.....	Jan. 2		12
	Santiago.....	do	Jan. 4		
	New York.....	do	Jan. 5		
34					5
35					3
	Las Palmas	Held in quarantine; 12 nonimmune passengers detained to complete period.			14
					8
36				No transactions.....	
				do	
				do	

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO—Continued. Supports— <i>Continued.</i>				
37	Arecibo.....	Dec. 16 Dec. 23	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	Dec. 16 Dec. 23 Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	Dec. 16 Dec. 23 Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	Dec. 16 Dec. 23 Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	Dec. 16 Dec. 23 Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Jan. 21	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Jan. 20	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Jan. 13	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Jan. 20	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Jan. 13	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Jan. 20	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Jan. 13	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Jan. 20	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
21	Panama, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CALIFORNIA—Oakland.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 75, including enteric fever, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports to the State board of health, for the month of December, 1899, from 168 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 912,159, show a total of 1,172 deaths, including diphtheria, 32; enteric fever, 23; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 8, and 132 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bridgeport.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 96, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

New Haven.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 155, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 7, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of November, 1899. Total number of deaths, 124, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 3, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 148, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 38,759. Total number of deaths, 38, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Worcester.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 108,463. Total number of deaths, 154, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended January 13, 1900, from 65 observers, indicate that intermittent fever, measles, scarlet fever, and remittent fever increased and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 190, scarlet fever at 94, measles at 78, enteric fever at 46, diphtheria at 32, whooping cough at 24, small-pox at 2, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 2 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 95, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—Duluth.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 55, including enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 3, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1899. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of November, 1899. Total number of deaths, 42, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Manchester.—Month of December, 1899. Esti-

mated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 104, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—*Auburn*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Buffalo.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 406, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 8; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 5; whooping cough, 6, and 44 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Rochester.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 180,000. Total number of deaths, 161, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 5, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Yonkers.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 55, including 8 from tuberculosis.

Month of December, 1899. Total number of deaths, 58, including enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Beaver Falls*.—Year ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 138, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 5, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newcastle.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 32,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

WASHINGTON—*Seattle*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 54, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 20	105,287	45	4						4			1
Allentown, Pa.	Jan. 13	25,228	13	2						1			1
Do.	Jan. 20	25,228	9									1	
Amesbury, Mass.	do.	9,798	3	1									
Ashabula, Ohio.	do.	8,338	5										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	186	19					3			7	1
Baton Rouge, La.	Jan. 13	10,478	8										
Bay City, Mich.	do.	37,839	8						1				
Binghamton, N. Y.	Jan. 20	35,005	5									1	
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	222	26					3	6	17	3	1
Bristol, R. I.	Jan. 13	5,478	1										
Do.	Jan. 20	5,478	2	1									
Brooklyn, Mass.	Jan. 6	27,274	12										
Cambridge, Mass.	Jan. 18	70,028	31	2					1		2		
Do.	Jan. 20	70,028	35	5						2	1		
Camden, N. J.	do.	58,313	29									1	
Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 13	55,955	532	4								2	
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	16	2									
Chicago, Ill.	do.	1,099,850	511	43					7	12	23	3	1
Do.	Jan. 20	1,099,850	541	59					3	4	29	7	3
Chicopee, Mass.	Jan. 13	14,050	10										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Jan. 12	296,908	17						1				2
Cleveland, Ohio.	Jan. 20	261,353	96	2					1		1		1
Concord, N. H.	Jan. 13	17,044	5	1									
Do.	Jan. 20	17,044	7										
Clinton, Mass.	do.	10,424	3									1	
Covington, Ky.	do.	37,371	16	3									
Dayton, Ohio.	do.	61,220	19	1					1		1		
Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 6	205,876	86	5					2	1	6	2	
Do.	Jan. 13	205,876	66	5							3	1	
Dover, N. H.	do.	12,790	0										
Dubois, Pa.	do.	6,149	3										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do.	9,416	1										
Elkhart, Ind.	Jan. 20	11,360	3	1									
Elmira, N. Y.	Jan. 13	29,708	8										
Erie, Pa.	Jan. 20	40,634	17								2		
Evansville, Ind.	do.	50,756	17	5					1				
Everett, Mass.	Jan. 13	11,068	8	1									
Fall River, Mass.	Jan. 20	74,398	36	5					1		3		1
Fitchburg, Mass.	Jan. 13	22,037	10	1									
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Jan. 7	12,024	3										
Gloucester, Mass.	Jan. 20	24,651	8										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jan. 13	60,278	27	4									
Green Bay, Wis.	Jan. 14	9,069	6								1		
Greenville, S. C.	Jan. 13	8,607	3	1									
Hamilton, Ohio.	do.	19,565	7	1									
Haverhill, Mass.	Jan. 20	27,412	9	2							1		
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	8	1									
Huntington, W. Va.	Jan. 15	10,108	3										
Indianapolis, Ind.	Jan. 13	105,436	42	5									
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	17,201	19										
Do.	Jan. 20	17,201	5										
Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 14	163,003	77	19								2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 20	21,806	16								1		
Lawrence, Mass.	Jan. 13	44,654	20	3						1			1
Lebanon, Pa.	do.	14,664	5	1									
Do.	Jan. 20	14,664	4										
Lewiston, Me.	Jan. 14	21,701	5										
Los Angeles, Cal.	Jan. 13	50,395	40	11								1	
Louisville, Ky.	Jan. 18	161,129	66	6					1				1
Lowell, Mass.	Jan. 20	77,696	36	5					1		1		
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	5										
McKeesport, Pa.	Jan. 13	20,741	8										
Malden, Mass.	Jan. 20	23,031	19	1					1			1	1
Manchester, N. H.	Jan. 13	44,126	22	2									
Medford, Mass.	Jan. 20	11,079	6	2									
Michigan City, Ind.	Jan. 14	10,776	6										
Milwaukee, Wis.	Jan. 13	204,468	68	5					1	3	1		
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	164,738	49	4					3		3		
Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 20	31,076	26	2									
Nashville, Tenn.	do.	76,168	5										1
Nashua, N. H.	do.	19,311										2	
New Albany, Ind.	Jan. 13	21,059	6										
Do.	Jan. 20	21,059	6	1									

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 8; colored, 24.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Newark, N. J.	Jan. 13	181,830	99	7							2	5	1
New Bedford, Mass.	Jan. 20	40,733	14	2						1			
Newburyport, Mass.	Jan. 13	13,947	10										
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	175	14		2							4
Newton, Mass.	Jan. 20	24,370	7	1									
New York, N. Y.	do.	3,559,053	1,351	180						10	13	41	28
Norristown, Pa.	Jan. 13	19,791	8										
Do.	Jan. 20	19,791	9										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	7										
Do.	Dec. 9	48,682	17	3						1			
Do.	Dec. 16	48,682	16	2						1			
Do.	Dec. 23	48,682	16										
Do.	Dec. 30	48,682	19	6									
Do.	Jan. 6	48,682	13	1									
Omaha, Nebr.	Jan. 13	140,452	24										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 20	6,272	0										
Pawtucket, R. I.	do.	27,633	17										
Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	1,046,964		56					8	4	26	1	2
Pittsburg, Pa.	Jan. 13	238,617	140	8					5	1	2	1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	Jan. 6	17,281	5										
Do.	Jan. 13	17,281	7										
Pittston, Pa.	Jan. 20	10,302	0										
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	6	1									
Portsmouth, Ohio.	do.	12,394	1										
Portsmouth, Va.	do.	13,298	6		1								
Providence, R. I.	do.	132,146	87	4					1		3	14	
Quincy, Mass.	do.	31,494	8	1									
Reading, Pa.	Jan. 22	58,661	28						1		2		
Salt Lake City, Utah	Jan. 13	44,843	14										
San Jose, Cal.	do.	18,060	6										
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Jan. 6	5,864	2	1									
Do.	Jan. 13	5,864	0										
Scranton, Pa.	do.	78,215	53							11	8		
Do.	Jan. 20	78,215	49							5	5		
Sheboygan, Wis.	Jan. 13	16,359	8										
Shreveport, La.	Jan. 20	11,979	6	1	2								
Somerville, Mass.	do.	40,152	17	2							3		
Springfield, Mass.	Jan. 6	44,179	18								1	2	
Do.	Jan. 13	44,179	22	1									
Steelton, Pa.	Jan. 20	9,250	3										
Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 13	36,006	8	1						1			
Waltham, Mass.	do.	18,707	7										
Warren, Ohio	Jan. 20	5,973	3										
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 13	230,392	118	13					3		4	1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.	35,013	11										
Williamsport, Pa.	Jan. 20	27,132	4									1	
Wilmington, Del.	do.	61,431	28	3							2		
Winona, Minn.	Jan. 6	18,208	2										
Do.	Jan. 13	18,208	3						1				
Worcester, Mass.	Jan. 12	84,655	41	8					1				
Yonkers, N. Y.	do.	32,033	17	1									
Do.	Jan. 19	32,033	17	3									
Youngstown, Ohio	Jan. 22	33,220	7	2					1				

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 15, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.	19	3		.91		.28
Portland, Me.	21	2		.82		.02
Northfield, Vt.	14	4		.73		.14
Boston, Mass.	26	3		.94	.81	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	34	1		.70	1.55	
Nantucket, Mass.	32	3		.85	.07	
Woods Hole, Mass.	31	1		.84	.99	
Block Island, R. I.	31	3		.92	.99	
New Haven, Conn.	27	3		.98	.61	
Albany, N. Y.	22	4		.63		.47
New York, N. Y.	30	3		.91	1.25	
Harrisburg, Pa.	30	3		.84		.03
Philadelphia, Pa.	31	5		.77	1.30	
New Brunswick, N. J.	30	1		1.13	1.22	
Atlantic City, N. J.	32	3		.84	.13	
Baltimore, Md.	33	5		.70	.36	
Washington, D. C.	32	4		.77	.28	
Lynchburg, Va.	35	5		.86	.64	
Cape Henry, Va.	40	3		.98		.12
Norfolk, Va.	40	5		.84		.06
Charlotte, N. C.	40	5		1.14	.44	
Raleigh, N. C.	40	5		.77	1.22	
Kittyhawk, N. C.	42	5		1.24	1.21	
Hatteras, N. C.	45	4		1.38		.20
Wilmington, N. C.	46	5		.90	1.05	
Columbia, S. C.	46	4		.84	.18	
Charleston, S. C.	49	6		.91	.19	
Augusta, Ga.	45	5		1.04		.22
Savannah, Ga.	50	5		.71		.10
Jacksonville, Fla.	54	4		.71		.01
Jupiter, Fla.	66	2		.78	1.46	
Key West, Fla.	69	0		.49		.23
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	41	7		1.29		.09
Tampa, Fla.	57	5		.56	.91	
Pensacola, Fla.	52	4		1.06	.05	
Mobile, Ala.	50	6		1.19	2.06	
Montgomery, Ala.	46	5		1.19	1.08	
Vicksburg, Miss.	46	10		1.28	.25	
New Orleans, La.	53	11		1.17	2.07	
Shreveport, La.	44	10		1.05	1.00	
Fort Smith, Ark.	33	17		.46		.01
Little Rock, Ark.	39	13		1.07	.40	
Palestine, Tex.	44	9		1.01	1.65	
Galveston, Tex.	52	6		.84	.40	
San Antonio, Tex.	49	7		.35	3.85	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	53	8		.62		.40
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	39	13		1.26		.02
Nashville, Tenn.	36	9		1.12		.05
Chattanooga, Tenn.	38	7		1.42	1.06	
Knoxville, Tenn.	35			1.24		
Louisville, Ky.	32	10		.88	.57	
Indianapolis, Ind.	26	11		.63		.01
Cincinnati, Ohio.	31	9		.77	.18	
Columbus, Ohio.	27	9		.70	.29	
Parkersburg, W. Va.	31	9		.70		.03
Pittsburg, Pa.	29	10		.70		.18
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	23	2		.70	.47	
Rochester, N. Y.	24	3		.70	.49	
Buffalo, N. Y.	24	6		.67	.63	
Erie, Pa.	25	7		.77	.49	
Cleveland, Ohio.	25	8		.56	.66	
Sandusky, Ohio.	25	9		.49	.42	
Toledo, Ohio.	25	7		.46		.07
Detroit, Mich.	24	8		.42	.16	
Lansing, Mich.	22	8		.42		.20
Port Huron, Mich.	21	9		.42	.04	
Alpena, Mich.	17	11		.56		.46
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	11	10		.42	.05	
Marquette, Mich.	14	11		.49	.02	
Green Bay, Wis.	11	19		.53		.21
Grand Haven, Mich.	23	9		.63		.23
Milwaukee, Wis.	18	14		.49		.15
Chicago, Ill.	22	12		.49		.29
Duluth, Minn.	8	12		.27	.13	

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended January 15, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	9	16	.....	.21	.23	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	12	18	.....	.28	.23	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	15	18	.....	.40	.14	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	18	16	.....	.39	.....	.09
Des Moines, Iowa.....	16	18	.....	.30	.....	.12
Keokuk, Iowa.....	21	16	.....	.36	.44	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	23	15	.....	.37	.....	.27
Cairo, Ill.....	33	13	.....	.84	.....	.17
St. Louis, Mo.....	29	15	.....	.45	.....	.38
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	30	9	.....	.42	.....	.35
Springfield, Mo.....	28	15	.....	.49	.....	.33
Kansas City, Mo.....	24	19	.....	.24	.....	.09
Topeka, Kans.....	26	15	.....	.21	.....	.15
Wichita, Kans.....	27	16	.....	.21	.....	.15
Concordia, Kans.....	20	22	.....	.16	.37	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	17	21	.....	.14	.....	.01
Omaha, Nebr.....	17	19	.....	.14	.00	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	13	20	.....	.21	.....	.11
Yankton, S. Dak.....	12	22	.....	.14	.....	.12
Valentine, Nebr.....	13	21	.....	.14	.....	.14
Huron, S. Dak.....	7	21	.....	.07	.....	.02
Pierre, S. Dak.....	2	26	.....	.14	.....	.14
Moorhead, Minn.....	2	21	.....	.14	.08	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	3	24	.....	.14	.10	.....
Williston, N. Dak.....	3	22	.....	.14	.....	.13
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Butte, Mont.....	11	23	.....	.21	.....	.11
Helena, Mont.....	16	20	.....	.33	.....	.33
Miles City, Mont.....	15	25	.....	.14	.....	.11
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	17	23	.....	.07	.....	.06
Spokane, Wash.....	24	15	.....	.56	.08	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	29	17	.....	.61	.53	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	21	9	.....	.35	.05	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	26	10	.....	.28	.....	.15
Boise, Idaho.....	28	10	.....	.56	.59	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	26	11	.....	.35	.....	.15
Lander, Wyo.....	13	30	.....	.21	.....	.21
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	23	12	.....	.07	.....	.07
North Platte, Nebr.....	18	20	.....	.14	.....	.14
Denver, Colo.....	27	16	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pueblo, Colo.....	27	12	.....	.08	.....	.08
Dodge City, Kans.....	25	18	.....	.07	.07	.....
Oklahoma, Okla.....	29	18	.....	.47	.....	.26
Amarillo, Tex.....	31	13	.....	.08	.49	.....
Arlene, Tex.....	39	12	.....	.18	.70	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	28	7	.....	.12	.06	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	44	3	.....	.14	.....	.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	48	7	.....	.14	.....	.13
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	39	7	.....	1.19	.....	.37
Tacoma, Wash.....	38	7	.....	1.47	1.09	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	38	8	.....	1.62	.45	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	40	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	45	5	.....	1.96	.92	.....
Red Bluff, Cal.....	44	4	.....	1.07	.....	.96
Carson City, Nev.....	30	9	.....	.63	.....	.63
Sacramento, Cal.....	44	3	.....	.86	.....	.78
San Francisco, Cal.....	49	2	.....	1.07	.....	1.07
Fresno, Cal.....	43	7	.....	.28	.....	.28
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	50	7	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	52	5	.....	.61	.....	.61
San Diego, Cal.....	53	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	52	7	.....	.07	.....	.07

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to January 19, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 19...	.....	7	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 16...	.....	157	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 8...	.....	24	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...	1	.....
Cuba:				
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	
Matanzas.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13...	11	5	
Santiago.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...	.....	3	
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5...	.....	5	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 23...	39	13	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 9...	2	2	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Nov. 15-Nov. 28...	21	14	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Jan. 12 ..	.....	23	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16...	.....	14	
Ahmednagar District.....	.....do.....	.....	100	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	7	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	18	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	6	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	742	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	92	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	345	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	.....	633	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,004	
Hyderabad (Sind) District.....	.....do.....	.....	43	
Janjira State.....	.....do.....	.....	4	
Kaira District.....	.....do.....	.....	1	
Kanara District.....	.....do.....	.....	5	
Kurrachee City.....	.....do.....	.....	9	
Kurrachee District.....	.....do.....	.....	20	
Kathiawar State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Khandesh District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Kolaba District.....	.....do.....	.....	22	
Kolhapur State.....	.....do.....	.....	1,042	
Mahi Kantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Nasik District.....	.....do.....	.....	42	
Palanpur State.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Poona City.....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Poona District.....	.....do.....	.....	379	
Ratnagiri District.....	.....do.....	.....	101	
Rewakantha State.....	.....do.....	.....	0	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Sachin State.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 9.....		3	
Satara District.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 16.....		390	
Savantvadi State.....	do.....		1	
Savanur State.....	do.....		17	
Shikarpur District.....	do.....		0	
Sholapur District.....	do.....		563	
Surat District.....	do.....		80	
Thana District.....	do.....		97	
Upper Sind Frontier.....	do.....			
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District.....	do.....			
Bellary District.....	do.....		6	
Chingleput District.....	do.....			
Kurnool District.....	do.....			
Madras City District.....	do.....			
North Arcot District.....	do.....		2	
Salem District.....	do.....		46	
Nellore District.....	do.....			
Trichinopoly District.....	do.....			
Coimbatore District.....	do.....		23	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City.....	do.....		93	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.....	do.....		40	
Bangalore District.....	do.....		231	
Kolar District.....	do.....		3	
Kolar Gold Fields.....	do.....		30	
Mysore City.....	do.....		63	
Mysore District.....	do.....		97	
Tumkur District.....	do.....		61	
Chitaldrug District.....	do.....		30	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District.....	do.....		94	
Lingsugur District.....	do.....		244	
Naldurg District.....	do.....		123	
Bidar District.....	do.....		3	
Arangabad District.....	do.....			
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District.....	do.....		10	
Nagpur City.....	do.....		19	
Nagpur District.....	do.....		12	
Nimar District.....	do.....			
Punjab—				
Jullundur District.....	do.....		15	
Hoshiarpur District.....	do.....			
Rawal Pindi District.....	do.....			
Bengal—				
Calcutta.....	do.....		237	
Howrah District.....	do.....		1	
Hooghly District.....	do.....			
24-Parganas District.....	do.....			
Nadia District.....	do.....			
Khulana District.....	do.....			
Dacca District.....	do.....			
Darbhanga District.....	do.....			
Saran District.....	do.....		16	
Shahabad District.....	do.....			
Tipperah District.....	do.....			
Singbhoom District.....	do.....			
Balasure District.....	do.....		1	Imported and suspected. Do.
Rajputana.....	do.....		1	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 26.....		40	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4.....	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 23.....		6	
Wakayama Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21.....		1	
Shidzuoka Ken.....	do.....		1	
Fukuoka Ken.....	do.....		1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 3.....	51	41	
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Jan. 1.....	9	5	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 21.....		9	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 16.....	5		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1		
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....		3	
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30.....	22	11	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30.....	52	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Dec. 1.....		205	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2.....	3		
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2		On ss. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 9.....		2	
England:				
London.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 6.....	21	1	
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....		2	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....		17	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 31.....	2		
Germany:				
Koenigsberg.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....	1		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 31.....	4	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30.....	20	4	
Hungary:				
Budapest.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 19.....		86	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 16.....		11	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 23.....	2		
Japan:				
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25.....	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 6.....		17	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31.....		16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 13.....		4	
Ontario:				
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Jan. 14.....	238	0	
Kent County.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 14.....	2	0	
Lambton County.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 14.....	2	0	
Middlesex County.....	Dec. 6-Jan. 14.....	1	0	
Quebec:				
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Jan. 3.....	243	0	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 3.....	2	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23.....	17	1	
Odesa.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30.....	13	6	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 30.....	62	19	
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 23.....		22	
Scotland:				
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6.....	1		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....		5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30.....	5	1	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Dec. 23.....		24	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 9.....		5	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 25.....		1	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 17.....		3	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2.....	1		

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, December 29, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—The number of deaths officially reported during the week ended December 25, for all India, was 2,080; preceding week, 2,968. In the city of Bombay the number of deaths rose from 100 in the preceding week to 136, while for the presidency of Bombay the number fell from 2,055 to 1,714. In the South Mahratta States the situation is improved. The presidency of Madras and the city of Mysore show no considerable change in the status of the epidemic. In Calcutta, during the official week, 48 plague deaths occurred; preceding week, 44. In the Saran district, Bengal province, only isolated cases were reported.

CHOLERA.

Calcutta.—During the week ended November 25, there were 20 cholera deaths.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong.

HONGKONG, December 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of transactions at Hongkong for the week ended December 2, 1899, and to state that during this period there were 115 deaths from all causes. Among this number, 13 from trismus; malarial fever, 6; beriberi, 7; tuberculosis, 18. There were no cases of plague reported.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended December 2, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Nov. 27	Br. ss. Yuen Sang	Manila, P. I.	70	9	6	.....
Nov. 30	Br. ss. Emerald (a)	do	69	25	150	3
Do	Br. ss. Gaelic	San Francisco, Cal.	122	20	235	9
Dec. 2	Br. st. Queen Adelaide	Tacoma, Wash.	50	0	12	.....
Do	Sp. ss. Legozpi	Manila, P. I.	45	2	2	.....
Do	Br. ss. Nauchang	do	62	7	9	.....

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage and clothing disinfected with steam.

HONGKONG, December 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit weekly report of vessels inspected for the period ended December 9, 1899. During this time there were 111 deaths from all causes, and among the number the following were reported: Plague, 1; malarial fever, 11; beriberi, 9; trismus, 7; tubercle of lungs, 24. Three cases of enteric fever with 1 death also occurred during this week.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended December 9, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Dec. 4	Br. ss. Lady Joicey.....	San Diego, Cal.....	33	0	0	0
Dec. 5	Nor. ss. Bygdo.....	Cebu, P. I.....	25	3	0	0
Do....	Br. ss. Lung Kiang.....	Manila, P. I.....	62	12	9	0
Dec. 6	Br. ss. Diamante.....	do., P. I.....	82	25	13	0
Dec. 9	U. S. ss. Venus.....	do.....	52	5	30	0
Do....	Jap. ss. Hongkong Maru (a)	San Francisco, Cal..	178	12	62	1

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage disinfected with steam.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Santa Cruz del Sur, and Casilda.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, January 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 13, 26 deaths have occurred in this city; malaria, 5; intestinal diseases, 4; tuberculosis, 1. Eleven of these deaths were in the civil hospital. No contagious diseases reported. Death rate for the week, per thousand, is 33.88. Eight foreign vessels entered this port during the week, and 8 were issued bills of health. The United States army transport *Burnside*, which arrived in this port January 8, was held in quarantine while here on account of having no bills of health from Havana.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths, no contagious diseases, and no foreign vessels inspected during the week at that port.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports, for the week ended January 6, 3 deaths in the city of Trinidad, 1 from malaria. No foreign vessels inspected during the week. For the week ended January 13, 7 deaths, 3 from intestinal diseases and 1 from tuberculosis were reported in the city of Trinidad. Three light cases of smallpox, all isolated, and every precaution taken to prevent any spread of the disease. Steamship *Hansa*, from New York, was inspected and passed; no passengers for this port.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Havana.*

HAVANA, CUBA, January 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended January 13, 1900:

Four cases and 3 deaths from yellow fever were reported during this period, which is a marked decrease from the previous week. There were 8 cases of this disease under treatment on January 13, which also shows a marked decrease; the number of cases recorded as being under treatment on January 6 having been 29.

There were 101 deaths from all causes during the week, which is equivalent to a mortality of 23.87 per thousand.

The weather for the period covered by this report was cool and pleasant, with frequent showers. No heavy northers have as yet occurred.

The steamship *Torino* arrived at this port from Tampico, on the 8th instant, one death having taken place at sea. The history of the case was somewhat suspicious, and as a matter of safety the vessel was disinfected.

On the 9th instant, as already reported, a gang of 30 men was sent to Mariel Quarantine Station for the purpose of cutting down the underbrush, and putting the buildings and grounds in proper shape.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual mortality table for the period covered by this report, and a report of baggage disinfected by the barge *Protector* during same period.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality table of Havana for the week ended January 13, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 17, 1900.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Enteritis.....	7
Dysentery.....	1
Croup.....	1
Pneumonia.....	8
Yellow fever.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	11
Pernicious.....	1
Malarial.....	1
Gastric fever.....	1
Total deaths, all causes.....	101

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of baggage disinfected at Havana by the barge Protector for the week ended January 6, 1899.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 9, 1900.

Date.	Name of steamer.	Destination.	Baggage.			Total.
			Trunks.	Valises.	Parcels.	
Dec. 31..	Steamship Mascotte.....	Tampa.....	25	27	3	55
Jan. 1..	Steamship Olivette.....	do.....	6	7	2	15
Jan. 3..	Steamship Mascotte.....	do.....	19	20	1	40
Total.....			50	54	6	110

I certify that the above report is correct.

G. W. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Report of baggage disinfected at Havana by the barge Protector, for the week ended January 13, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, January 17, 1900.

January 10, 1900: *Maria Herrera*, for Porto Rico, with 5 trunks, 4 valises, 5 parcels, total, 14.

I certify that the above report is correct.

Respectfully,

C. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, January 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 6, 1900:

Matanzas.—Fourteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 18.27 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; enteritis, 3; other causes, 7. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Dysentery, 1; diphtheria, 1. One case of yellow fever was reported from the military hospital, and as to the origin, it appears that the patient contracted the disease while at hospital. Two vessels were inspected on arrival. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 15 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a contagious character were reported. Ten vessels were inspected on arrival; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports no vessels arrived during the week.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 2 vessels were inspected on arrival and 2 certificates of inspection issued to coasting vessels. No deaths nor case of an infectious character were reported during the week. The sanitary condition of the town is excellent.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, January 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended January 13, 1900:

Matanzas.—Nineteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 24.80 per thousand. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 2; malarial fever, 2; atresia, 2; heart disease, 1; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 8. The following case of an infectious character was reported: Typhoid fever, 1. Four vessels were inspected on arrival. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Five health certificates were issued to persons leaving the island via Havana. Four pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 10 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Malarial fever, 2; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 6. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Thirteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 4 of these were foreign and 9 coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports no vessels arrived during the week. Two bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports that 6 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week. The principal causes

were as follows: Pneumonia, 2; malarial fever, 1; atresia, 1; other causes, 2. No case of a particularly infectious or contagious character was reported. Six vessels were inspected on arrival; 3 of these were foreign and 3 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 3 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas and Puerto Padre.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report from this station for the week ended January 13, 1900: Five vessels have arrived and 8 bills of health have been issued. There have been 5 deaths, none of contagious or infectious disease; the general health of the town is good. Puerto Padre reports 5 vessels arrived and 5 bills of health issued and 2 deaths; sanitary condition good.

Report from Gibara delayed and I have not heard from the physician to whom I wrote in Baracoa offering the inspectorship at that place.

By the next mail I shall forward special letter reporting diphtheria on board a steamship of the Munson Line.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Diphtheria on the steamship Curityba at Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, January 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the *Curityba*, a Munson Line steamer, arrived at this port on January 11, 1900, with 3 cases of diphtheria on board, 1 case having died the previous day, and been buried at sea. The parents of the children state that the first they noticed of the disease was when the vessel was one day out from New York, but did not think that it was anything serious; that on the second day they reported to the captain of the vessel and at the same time consulted a physician, a fellow-passenger, and received some simple remedies; but the physician was unreliable, and the nature of the disease was not recognized until the fourth day at sea, when there were several cases in the same family. The sickest child was removed to the ship's hospital, and the rest of the family placed on the upper deck under canvas.

The outbreak was in the second-class cabin, and when the family was removed from it the stateroom occupied by them was washed with carbolized water and all the other passengers ordered on deck and sulphur burned for only one hour. On the night of the fourth day out, 1 of the children died, and, as already reported, was buried at sea. There was at that time another child in the hospital; this was removed temporarily, and the hospital washed out with carbolized water and fumigated for a short time with sulphur, the sick child then returned, and that was the situation when I boarded the vessel. I at once had the whole family removed to the hospital tents on Cayo Puto and separated the sick members of the family from the well, and placed Dr. Ariza in charge. One other child died on January 14, and the mother of the children

had a membranous deposit on tonsil on the 13th. The 3 cases now on hand are doing well.

There being no evidence of any infection or exposure among the first-class passengers, they were allowed to disembark after the sick were removed, and the second-class passengers were allowed to land later in the day, all baggage that had been exposed in the second-class cabin being disinfected at the plant.

There were no minors in the second-class cabin other than the ones removed and quarantined. I was informed by the purser that all bedding and articles used in the hospital had been thrown overboard and I have removed with the sick all bedding and tableware that had been used by them, even the tarpaulins used as tents and tent floor. I then had the compartments used especially by the infected family washed thoroughly with bichloride of mercury 1-500, and the cabin and hospital fumigated with roll sulphur 5 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet, with instruction to be kept closed for twenty-four hours.

The passengers in the second-class cabin were all for this port, most of them for La Gloria, the colony of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, and, fortunately, adults, with the exception of the infected family. Some of them went to La Gloria, 30 miles away, but many remained here and I find no evidence of any further spread of the disease. Anything in the way of bedding or tableware or linen which I thought might have been used by the infected family was either disinfected by immersion in bichloride solution, 1-800, or destroyed. The father of the infected family, a Mr. Jacob Broschart, states that he remained with his family in Scranton, Pa., several days before going to New York to take the vessel, and he thought it was at that place that the children had been exposed to the infection.

I respectfully request authority for the necessary expenditures, which so far include the employment of a nurse, at \$2 a day, 8 blankets from the quartermaster's, at \$3.27 each, 1 coffin \$5, 2 men to carry same \$2, and the necessary supplies from the Government commissary, and such drugs as would be needed.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended January 6, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 33 deaths among the civil population, an increase of 6 over the preceding week, the principal causes of death being as follows: Malarial fevers, 5; intestinal diseases, 5; tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 3; bronchitis, 2; diphtheria, 1; peritonitis, 2; other causes, 11; total, 33. Population, 43,000; mortality, 39.9.

Manzanillo.—During the week ended December 30, 1899, there were 8 deaths reported, the principal causes being as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; malaria, 1; other causes, 3.

During the week ended January 6, 1900, a total of 7 deaths were reported, the following being the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 1; malaria, 3; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 2. Nothing else of interest reported.

Daiquiri.—No deaths occurred during the past two weeks and nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in Ontario.

TORONTO, *January 14, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions adopted at the conference of State and provincial boards of health, held at Toronto, October 6, 1886, respecting interstate notification of contagious diseases, I beg to make the following statement regarding the prevalence of smallpox in Ontario at the present time:

Municipality.	County.	Date of outbreak.	Houses infected.	Houses at present infected.	Died.	Recovered.	Total cases.	Still sick.
1899.								
Maldstone.....	Essex.....	Nov. 1	8	2	0	26	30	4
Belle River.....	do.....	do.....	1	0	0	2	2	0
Rochester.....	do.....	Nov. 2	31	7	0	117	128	11
Tilbury, W.....	do.....	Oct. 30	11	0	0	51	51	0
Tilbury, N.....	do.....	Nov. 5	7	2	0	23	26	3
Tilbury, E.....	Kent.....	Nov. 28	1	0	0	2	2	0
Sandwich, S.....	Essex.....	Dec. 10	1	0	0	1	1	0
Caradoc.....	Middlesex.....	Dec. 6	1	0	0	1	1	0
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....	Dec. 30	1	1	0	0	2	2
Total.....			62	12	0	223	243	20

Respectfully,

PETER H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ENGLAND.

Report from Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have to make the following corrections of my first weekly letter as to the sanitary condition of this port: During the two weeks ended January 4, 1900, 2 cases of typhus fever were reported, isolated in the contagious disease hospital and the premises where they occurred disinfected.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *January 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of conditions at this port as I find them at present:

There is very little immigration from this port, not more than 200 immigrants per year. The shipping of merchandise consists largely of

wool and hides coming here in original packages from the interior. It is absolutely impossible to obtain any satisfactory information concerning the exact locality from which these goods are shipped, and all questions asked here concerning anything which might have bearing on the sanitary conditions are regarded as suspicious, and replies are either evasive or absolute refusals.

Smallpox has been epidemic here for some time, and the death rate is considerable. The total death rate of the city has more than doubled itself in the last two months, but it is impossible to obtain exact figures.

* * * * *

I will probably visit the quarantine station which is conducted by the Government, to-morrow, and will make the result of that visit the subject of a separate report.

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 7 there were inspected and passed the following ships: On January 2, steamship *Trave*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, with passengers and cargo bound for New York. There were inspected and passed 287 passengers and 182 pieces of baggage. Nineteen pieces of baggage were disinfected with steam. The manifest showed the cargo to be clean, so it was passed.

On January 4, the steamship *Ellen Rickmers* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, with cargo principally of sugar and no passengers, was inspected and passed. She was bound for Baltimore via Philadelphia.

On January 6, the steamship *Gera*, also of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, left this port with passengers and cargo bound for New York. There were inspected and passed 342 passengers and 278 pieces of baggage. Twenty seven pieces of baggage were disinfected with steam. The steamship company, of their own accord, took the precaution to have the *Gera* disinfected with formalin. Her last port was Melbourne, Australia.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Plague in Honolulu—(Continued).

HONOLULU, H. I., *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last communication on the 1st instant the following cases of plague have occurred:

Three on January 3, 3 on January 4, 1 undoubted and 2 suspicious cases on January 8. The last case is in the person of one of Dr. Kobayeshi's assistants.

All houses in which cases have occurred are being depopulated and

burned as rapidly as possible. Those removed from infected localities are housed and held under observation in buildings and camps at Kaakako and Kalihi, and it is hoped that the situation will soon show signs of improvement.

All vessels leaving here for United States ports are fumigated with sulphur dioxide, and the effects of the crews also treated in a similar manner.

All of the sailing vessels leaving here for coast ports require from fifteen days to twenty days to make the passage.

Article IX, Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States, November 13, 1899, will be enforced as far as possible.

The Hawaiian council of State has appropriated \$250,000 to combat the plague.

The steamer *Australia* is the only steamer calling here that will take passengers, and they will undergo fifteen days' detention before departure. No steerage is taken by any of the steamers, only cabin passengers—and they are from uninfected parts of the city—by the *Australia*.

The *Moana* passed here for San Francisco on the 5th instant, but would not take even mail from Honolulu.

The *China* arrived to-day from the Orient, and takes mail from here, but no passengers or freight. Many of the sugar vessels will not come to Honolulu, but take cargo directly from uninfected ports on the other islands.

Up to date there have been recorded 19 deaths from plague.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Cablegram.]

HONOLULU, H. I., January 12, 1900,
Via San Francisco, January 19, 1900.

Five cases of plague reported since January 8; 23 deaths since December 12.

CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

IRELAND.

Report from Queenstown and Londonderry.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, January 9, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter I received from the United States consular agent at Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. Swiney informs me that passengers to the United States from the North of Ireland, nearly as far south as Dublin, usually go by the way of Londonderry. I have also noticed lately in a New York paper that 1 steamer arrived there (New York) from Dublin and 1 from Belfast.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

LONDONDERY, January 6, 1900.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 5th instant, in regard to the number of ships touching at this port en route for the United States. I give you below the numbers since 1895, inclusive. The passengers from this port vary much. From April till the end of June I would say that the average would be about 150 of all classes, the steerage, of course, predominating. On 1 steamship in April last we embarked 503, all classes, while before the end of May the numbers had dwindled down to 20 and sometimes 30 and often not over 15. When the number falls under 12 they are generally sent to Glasgow where they embark and the ship does not call at this port. The ships calling here are all from Glasgow, those from Liverpool going via Queenstown.

This winter has been particularly dull in shipping, only a ship calling once in two or three weeks, owing not only to the scarcity of emigrants, but on account of the ships having been nearly all taken as transports. The withdrawal for the past two or three years of the Canadian mail steamers, which made Portland, Me., their terminal port in winter, has also caused a falling off in the number of ships for the United States, they now going to St. Johns.

I shall be happy to give you any other information in my power if you require such. Number of vessels calling at this port were in 1895, 91 steamships with passengers, and 4 vessels without passengers; 1896, 92 steamships with passengers and 4 vessels without passengers; 1897, 81 steamships with passengers and 4 vessels without passengers; 1898, 67 steamships with passengers and 4 vessels without passengers; 1899, 60 steamships with passengers and 2 vessels without passengers. With the exception of 2, sailing without passengers, all were sailing vessels, going out in ballast.

Respectfully,
Dr. J. H. OAKLEY.

P. T. RODGERS.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, January 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended January 7:

January 4, steamer *Auguste Victoria*, Hamburg-American Line, bound for New York via Naples; 41 cabin and 49 steerage passengers, with 40 pieces of baggage, taken on here, were inspected and passed; steamer *Tartar Prince*, with light cargo, for New York, 9 steerage passengers and 11 pieces of baggage inspected and passed. A steerage passenger, recently from Trieste, having a temperature of 39° C., was detained for observation.

The following vessels were inspected and given bills of health on January 6: The bark *Pax*, Dutch, in ballast, for New York; steamship *Sicilia*, Italian, light cargo of oils, for New Orleans, La.

The general health of the community may be said to be excellent, though scarlet fever and measles are prevalent among children. A case of variola was reported in December.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, January 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended January 10, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

January 10, to the steamship *Auguste Victoria*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 11 cabin and 434 steerage passengers and 106 pieces of large and 456 pieces of small baggage. January 5, to the

British steamship *Marstonmoor*, bound in ballast for Pensacola, Fla. January 7, to the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 8 cabin and 489 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large and 588 pieces of small baggage. January 8, to the Italian steamship *Sicilia*, bound with cargo for New Orleans, La. British steamship *Larne*, bound in ballast for Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Consulting board of foreign physicians appointed at Yokohama on account of plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was, a few days ago, approached by the Japanese authorities who requested me to recommend, from the foreign physicians of Yokohama, and including myself, a board or committee to act in a consultant and advisory capacity with the emergency health board of Japanese medical men recently organized as an additional precaution in the fight against the plague.

I consented to do so on the understanding that the physicians recommended, if already in the service of their own Government, should receive no compensation; and nominated Dr. E. Wheeler, British consular physician; Dr. P. Koch, staff surgeon, Imperial German Navy, in charge of German Naval Hospital here, and as a convenient and skilled intermediary and interpreter, Dr. K. Rokkaku, sanitary inspector for Hawaii, a man recognized and respected by the foreign and native profession alike.

This selection should prove a strong one if the organization is allowed any opportunity for work.

All the gentlemen nominated have accepted and we are now in consultation with the Japanese officials, going over various questions connected with the campaign against the pest.

I am quite sufficiently occupied already, but, under the circumstances, I think that you will agree that I could scarcely refuse the courteous and complimentary request of the Government, a request that, in view of their recent determination and efforts to do without the assistance of foreign experts, is a decided concession on the part of the authorities.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Sanitary Inspector, Yokohama.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Yokohama—Plague deaths.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the summarized official returns give a total of fatal cases of plague, from the apparent beginning of the present outbreak, November 5 to November 21, as follows: Hiogo Ken, 20; Osaka Fu, 12; Nagasaki, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Wakayama, and Shidzuoka kens 1 each, 37 in all, and, as every clearly diagnosed case

seems to prove mortal, this number may be taken as probably representing the entire occurrence of the disease.

Many of the local governments have made special, and in some cases repeated, appropriations to assist the efforts of the central sanitary authorities, as follows: Osaka, 55,900 yen; Hiogo, 18,000 yen; Aichi, 7,400 yen; Wakayama, 5,500 yen; Okayama, 9,300 yen; Kochi, 2,900 yen; Hiroshima, 3,300 yen; Fukuoka, 4,600 yen; Yamagata, 2,300 yen; Kagawa, 2,400 yen; Yamaguchi, 2,400 yen; Tokushima, 2,000 yen; Nagasaki, 2,000 yen; Shidzuoka, 1,900 yen; Miye, 1,600 yen; Chiba, 1,300 yen; Miyagi, .900 yen; Awomori, .800 yen; Nagano, .700 yen; Kagoshima, .600 yen; and Tottori, .400 yen; in all, 126,200 yen.

Since the 21st instant, cases have been reported as follows: At Osaka, night of 21st, 1; Kobe, 22d, 2; Osaka, 23d, 1; Kobe, 23d, 1; Osaka, 24th, 1; Osaka, 25th, 2; Osaka, 26th, 3; or a total since outbreak of 48 cases.

The weather has, during the greater part of the present month, been unusually cold for the season, and it is probably owing to this that the epidemic is spreading so slowly.

Dr. Fowler, the newly appointed medical officer of the U. S. M. H. S. at Kobe, notifies me that he has effected arrangements for the isolation of emigrants during quarantine, and that he is using for the purification of their clothing and effects a steam disinfecting apparatus originally erected for the handling of rags.

In view, however, of the extreme difficulty of enforcing effectual isolation without a staff under the pay and direct and complete control of your officers here, I must urge the greatest caution at ports of arrival in the United States, even in the case of passengers who have nominally complied with the regulations as to antembarkation quarantine and disinfection.

Respectfully,
 Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, January 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended December 30. Also mortality report for the two weeks ended on the same date, and a consolidated statement of the work done at this station during the month of December.

The health of Ponce, according to the reports of the month, still show a large number of diseases of the gastro-intestinal type, and the mortality has been higher than last month's. I am informed that most of these cases happen amongst the lower classes, and may be attributed to the bad sanitary conditions in which they live. The infectious diseases, however, show no increase.

There is nothing of interest to report concerning the shipping.

Respectfully,
 P. MALARET,
 Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 In Temporary Charge.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended January 6. The general health of Ponce continues as before, and nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week.

Respectfully,

P. MALARET,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Number of deaths in Ponce Jurisdiction during the two weeks ended December 30, 1899.

Infectious diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	11
Malarial fever.....	8
Dysentery.....	7
Tetanus.....	2
Typhus fever.....	1
Septicæmia.....	1
Puerperal fever.....	1
Diseases of the digestive apparatus.....	59
Diseases of the respiratory system.....	7
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	2
Diseases of the nervous system.....	1
Other diseases (anæmia, inanition, etc.).....	34
Total	134
Births in the same period.....	50

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Summary of transactions of service during December, 1899.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *January 2, 1900.*

	Deaths.
Total number of deaths reported during December, 1899	303
Total number of deaths reported during December, 1898	145
Total number of births reported during December, 1899	90
Total number of births reported during December, 1898	56
Total number of vessels inspected during December, 1899.....	27
Total number of bills of health issued during December, 1899	26
Number of vessels in quarantine during December, 1899.....	2
Number of passengers whose baggage was disinfected during December, 1899.....	16
Number of vessels inspected during December, 1898.....	28
Number of vessels which sailed during December, 1898.....	24
Number of immigrants inspected during December, 1899	53

Immigrants inspected at Ponce, Porto Rico, during December, 1899.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *January 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to give below the number of immigrants inspected by this office during the month of December, with rejections: December 4, steamship *St. Domingue*, Fort de France, St. Thomas, 1; December 11, steamship *Philadelphia*, Porto Cabello, Curaçao, La Guayra, 6; December 14, steamship *Catalina*, Barcelona (Spain), 19; December 17, steamship *St. Domingue*, Port au Prince, St. Domingo, 2; December 18, steamship *Montevideo*, Havana and South America, 6; December 20, steamship *Maria Herrera*, Cuba and St. Domingo, 13;

December 26, steamship *Caracas*, Porto Cabello, Curaçao, and La Guayra, 3; December 28, steamship *Juan Forgas*, Barcelona (Spain), 3. Total, 53. There were no rejections during the month.

Respectfully,

P. MALARET,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from San Juan.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit consolidated report of the operations of the Service at this port during the month of December, 1899:

Vital statistics—

Number of births reported.....	75
Number of births reported, 1898 (comparative).....	81
Number of deaths reported.....	79
Number of deaths reported, 1898 (comparative).....	99

A list of the causes of deaths is inclosed.

Number of vessels inspected during month.....	44
Number of vessels inspected December, 1898 (comparative).....	37
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected....	19

The Spanish steamer *Buenos Ayres*, which arrived from Havana on December 4, and the United States transport *Ingalls*, which arrived from Santiago, on December 14, transacted their business in quarantine, and departed in a few hours after their arrival. Thirteen nonimmune passengers from the *Buenos Ayres* were held in observation quarantine at the Miraflores detention station. This station is now in good working order, and tent frames are now being constructed so that, in case of overcrowding, passengers can be comfortably housed in tents.

The weather has been somewhat cooler this month, with frequent showers. The health of this port continues good, and there are no infectious or contagious diseases.

Vaccination certificates are still being issued and viséed to persons leaving on the United States transports, and a careful inspection being made of all steamers coming from European ports, to prevent the introduction of plague.

The reports from the subports of the island are as follows: Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 17; at Humacao, 8; at Arecibo, 5; at Aguadilla, 5, and at Arroyo, 4. But few of these vessels were from foreign ports, the larger number of them having been inspected at San Juan or Ponce.

The number of deaths reported were as follows: At Mayaguez, 234; at Arecibo, 162; at Humacao, 103; at Aguadilla, 67, and at Arroyo, 27.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for December, 1899.

Athrepsy.....	1
Anæmia.....	5
Stillborn.....	6
Bronchitis.....	6
Cerebral congestion.....	4

Vital statistics of San Juan, Porto Rico, for December, 1899—Continued.

Caries of temporal bone.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	4
Dysentery.....	3
Suicide.....	1
Entero-colitis.....	3
Gastro-enteritis.....	3
Sclerosis of the medulla.....	1
Cardiac lesions.....	5
Cancer of uterus.....	1
Pernicious fever.....	2
Intestinal vermes.....	1
Malnutrition.....	3
Internal hemorrhage (wound).....	1
Meningitis.....	3
Acute myelitis.....	1
Nephritis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Acute peritonitis.....	1
Rachitis.....	3
Syphilis.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14
Tetanus infantum.....	2
Intestinal intussusception.....	1
Total.....	79
1898—	
Births.....	81
Deaths.....	99
1899—	
Births.....	75
Deaths.....	79

Concerning noninspection of vessels at night.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, January 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of correspondence concerning the night inspection of vessels entering this harbor, for the information of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, January 2, 1900.

SIR: I beg to inclose herewith copies of certain instructions which I respectfully request you to issue to the pilots of this port.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer.

Commander J. H. DAYTON, U. S. N.,

Captain and Commandant of the Port, San Juan, Porto Rico.

[Inclosure.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, January 1, 1900.

To pilots, masters, and others concerned:

Attention is hereby directed to the fact that the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States forbid the inspection of vessels at night (from sunset to sunrise); on and after this date, therefore, no vessel, unless in distress or for other equally urgent reason, will be inspected at night.

All vessels entering at night, except those of the United States Navy, should be conducted to the quarantine anchorage by the pilot, and there await the inspector's visit the next morning; the pilot must remain on board till permitted to leave by the inspecting officer.

C. H. LAVINDER,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
United States Quarantine Officer of the Port.*

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
San Juan, Porto Rico, January 3, 1900.

SIR: In reply to your letter of January 2, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter sent this day from this office to headquarters.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAYTON,

Commander, United States Navy, Captain of the Port.

Asst. Surg. C. H. LAVINDER, U. S. M. H. S.,
Quarantine Officer, San Juan, Porto Rico.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
San Juan, Porto Rico, January 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter received from the quarantine officer of the port:

Pilots are already forbidden to leave a vessel before she has been released by the health officer.

Before communicating the remainder of the directions to the pilots, I would call attention to the following:

If the regulations are enforced between sunset and dark, much delay in the delivery of mails and seeming unnecessary inconvenience to passengers will result, especially in the case of Government transports: I would suggest that a definite time well after dark, 7.30 or 8 p. m. for example, be substituted for sunset.

In ports with which I am familiar, it is not required, in such cases, that vessels should proceed to the quarantine ground, but that they should not pass the customary place of boarding by the health officer. In this port the quarantine ground is at the extreme head of the bay and it would be hazardous for a large steamer to attempt to reach it on a dark night when the buoys can not be seen. I do not think they should be required to pass the black buoys on Larga Shoal, but suggest instead that they be required to anchor to the southward of the black buoy off Puntilla Point.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAYTON,

Commander, United States Navy, Captain of the Port.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, *Commanding the Department of Porto Rico.*

[Inclosure.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 5, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to certain instructions issued by this office to the pilots of this port through Commander J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., captain of the port, a copy of which I inclose, and a letter from him in reply to the same, copy inclosed, in which he disapproves of the instructions and suggests certain changes before issuing them to the pilots, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following:

Commander Dayton makes two objections and suggests two changes, one regarding the place of anchorage, the other the time of inspecting vessels.

Regarding his first objection and change, I am not very familiar with this harbor and in any event I would of course defer to his opinion regarding such a matter; his suggestion is entirely satisfactory, and the anchorage of vessels off Puntilla Point, when necessary, meets all quarantine requirements. My only aim in this matter is to minimize the danger of vessels in quarantine of communicating unlawfully with the shore or other vessels in the harbor. I supposed that the quarantine anchorage, set aside for that purpose, was quite safe to reach at all times.

Regarding his second suggestion as to inspection after dark, I invite your attention to the fact that I am not introducing any innovation whatever, but I am only obeying the law. The Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States, revised edition, November 13, 1899, page 23, paragraph 2, is as follows:

"The inspection of vessels required by these regulations shall be made by daylight, except in case of vessels in distress."

Under this law I have no authority to inspect vessels except in daylight, and daylight at all national quarantine stations at which I have served is from sunrise to sunset, and in this climate this is usually about in accord with the natural facts.

For these reasons, I respectfully request that these instructions be issued to the pilots as early as possible, substituting Puntilla Point, as suggested by Commander Dayton, for the quarantine anchorage in all cases where danger is incurred in reaching the quarantine anchorage.

In conclusion, I invite your attention to the fact that this is not a personal matter,

but a question of obeying the orders of my superior officers and the law. I am willing at all times to do all that I can to avoid unnecessary delays, provided, of course, I do not have to disobey my orders in so doing.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., U. S. Quarantine Officer.

The BRIGADIER-GENERAL, Commanding Department of Porto Rico.

[Inclosure.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 10, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to certain instructions from this office to the pilots of the port, transmitted to you on January 2, and to your letter of January 3, as well as my own of the 5th to the military governor concerning the same, I have the honor to inform you that this matter has been again referred to me from headquarters with the following indorsement:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, PORTO RICO,
San Juan, January 8, 1900.

"Respectfully returned to the medical officer in command of the Marine-Hospital Service, San Juan, with request that he make the necessary changes in his instructions to pilots, in order to carry into effect the suggestions of the captain of the port (concurrent in by the medical officer in command Marine-Hospital Service) as to the anchorage place of vessels previous to inspection by the quarantine officer.

"As to the time of inspection, it is not seen why, under the Quarantine Laws and Regulations, this hour can not be extended as long as daylight actually lasts, independent of the hour of sunset, and it is requested that where practicable to inspect vessels, especially those containing passengers and mail, after sunset and previous to dark, that this be done.

"By direction of the military governor.

"F. L. J. PARKER, *Aide-de-Camp.*"

In compliance with this indorsement, I have made the changes necessary in the instructions regarding anchorage, and I send you a revised copy herewith, which I respectfully request you to issue to the pilots at your earliest convenience. Regarding the time of inspection, I will comply with the request in the above indorsement, but I have made no change in the instructions, for the reason that I desire all vessels coming in after sunset to comply with the instructions as issued. I will, however, when practicable, board vessels (especially those carrying mail and passengers) which may arrive between sunset and dark, and if boarded they can proceed to the dock or anchorage nearer in with but little delay.

Respectfully,

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Quarantine Officer of the Port.
Commander J. H. DAYTON, U. S. N.,
Commandant and Captain of the Port, San Juan, Porto Rico.

[Inclosure.]

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, *January 10, 1900.*

To pilots, masters, and others concerned:

Attention is hereby directed to the fact that the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States forbid the inspection of vessels at night (from sunset to sunrise) on and after this date, therefore, no vessel, unless in distress, or for other equally urgent reason, will be inspected at night.

All vessels entering at night, except those of the United States Navy, should be conducted to quarantine anchorage by the pilot, or if considered dangerous to attempt to reach the quarantine anchorage, to be conducted to anchorage to the southward of the black buoy off Puntilla Point, and there await the inspector's visit the next morning; the pilot must remain on board till permitted to leave by the inspecting officer.

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., U. S. Quarantine Officer of the Port.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,
San Juan, Porto Rico, January 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date and to state that the instructions as modified have been conveyed to the pilots.

Respectfully,

J. H. DAYTON,
Commander United States Navy, Captain of the Port.

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

PORTUGAL.

Report of plague at Oporto for the week ended January 6, 1900.

[Translated in this Bureau.]

Oporto.—December 30, 1899. A case of bubonic plague was reported to-day in this city.

December 31, 1899. Since the appearance of bubonic plague up to yesterday, 284 cases and 107 deaths have been registered in this city. During the past week 4 plague cases and 4 deaths were reported. One case was reported on this date, December 31.

January 1, 1900. No cases and no deaths were reported. It is stated that the epidemic is not spreading, that it remains localized and that it is abating in the quarter attacked.

January 2, 1900. One case and 1 death occurred to-day.

January 3, 1900. No cases and no deaths.

January 4, 1900. One case reported.

January 5, 1900. No cases reported.

January 6, 1900. No cases reported.

From the outbreak to the present date, 287 cases and 108 deaths are reported. During the past week 3 cases and 1 death were reported. No case was reported on this date. The German physician, Dr. Vegales, has arrived at Oporto to study the epidemic.

SCOTLAND.

*Report from Glasgow.*GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *January 6, 1900.*

SIR: I arrived here on the night of December 23, in obedience to Bureau orders of December 8, 1899, for the purpose of enforcing the quarantine laws and regulations of the Treasury Department, to be observed at foreign ports for vessels bound to the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

The day following my arrival was Sunday and the next day was Christmas, so I was not able to call upon the United States consul, Mr. Samuel M. Taylor, until December 26. The consul took me to call upon the officials of the steamship lines as well as the officials of the board of trade, and extended many other courtesies. It being Christmas week, however, it was difficult to see the various officials, as very little business was being transacted.

There are but 3 lines of steamships here running regularly to the United States. These are the Anchor and Allan lines, engaged in carrying passengers and freight, and the Donaldson Line, carrying freight exclusively. Their service is, however, quite irregular at the present time, as a number of these vessels have been withdrawn for use as transports by the British Government to convey troops and supplies to South Africa. The first passenger vessel which cleared from this port since my arrival was the steamship *Astoria* of the Anchor Line. This vessel was to have sailed December 30, 1899, but, owing to a collision which she had on the Clyde, was detained until January 3, 1900. I visited this vessel with the United States consul several hours before the time set for sailing to familiarize myself with the method of inspection instituted here, and to obtain such information in regard to the shipping as I could procure. I inspected the steerage, forecabin and hospitals,

and found them clean. The mattresses in the steerage compartments were new and the berths all had clean sheets and pillowcases on them.

I was informed by one of the officials of the company that these mattresses are purchased here at a cost of 25 cents each. The physician of the board of trade carefully inspected the drug supply as well as the food supply taken on for the voyage. The second-cabin and steerage passengers were inspected as they came on board by the board of trade physician and myself. There were 5 passengers in the first cabin, 50 in the second, and 90 in the steerage. Sixty-six of these were continental emigrants, the usual mixture, and among them were a number of Russian Jews. They were found to be in good health, but the Russian Jews were very dirty, and their clothes old and soiled. The crew was then mustered on deck, the roll was called and every man answered to his name. Several of them gave evidence of having been drunk, but otherwise all were in good health.

The sanitary condition of Glasgow is very good. There are at present a certain number of cases of enteric fever, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria prevailing here and the usual amount of pulmonary troubles.

The water supply is derived from Loch Katrine, which is about 40 miles from the city, and is excellent.

The steamship companies have what they call "hotels," where the emigrants stop upon their arrival in the city until the time for sailing. These places are kept quite clean, and are much more comfortable than I expected to find them. There are abundant facilities for bathing, but the matron informed me that there is very little bathing done by the emigrants. The steamship officials inform me that there is a good steam disinfecting chamber at the Great Western Laundry, which was used during the cholera epidemic in 1893. I have not yet had an opportunity to inspect this chamber, but will do so and report on it fully.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

SPAIN.

Report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, *January 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit abstract of bills of health and report of inspections at this port for the week ended January 6, 1900: On January 1 the steamship *Isla de Luzon* from Barcelona for Manila was inspected; 18 cabin and 18 steerage passengers were inspected and passed; 2 third-class passengers were rejected, 1 for paralysis, and 1 for double cataract. Twenty-two pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled.

On January 4 the bark *Cognati*, in ballast, from Barcelona to Pensacola, Fla., was inspected and given bill of health. There are 2 steamships this week for the West Indies from this port.

I inclose reports of the plague at Oporto for the week ended Sunday, January 7. From the reports, it does not seem to be on the increase. I also send climatological readings from Malaga.

Smallpox, which was quite prevalent here a short time since, now seems to be on the decrease.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report from Cadiz.*CADIZ, SPAIN, *January 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my regular report for the week ended December 31, 1899.

Cadiz.—Since my arrival up to the present time, I have not as yet succeeded in obtaining mortality statistics or information later than for the month of October concerning the health conditions of the port. Smallpox, which is endemic here, that is, is always to be found in the city in a greater or less number of cases, is known to exist at present, but not in an epidemic form. I hope soon to be able to perfect arrangements whereby a weekly report of the contagious diseases may be obtained.

The temperature has averaged low for the past two weeks—lower than is usual for Cadiz at this season of the year. The amount of moisture in the atmosphere is great. Changes in temperature are frequent and sudden. As a consequence, acute affections of the throat and lungs are plentiful.

As reported, the Spanish trans-Atlantic steamship *Cataluna* sailed Saturday, the 30th instant, for the Canaries, Porto Rico, Havana, and Vera Cruz. It carried out, all told, for the ports under our jurisdiction 79 steerage passengers from the following-named ports: Barcelona, 46; Malaga, 5; Cadiz, 28. In addition to these, there were also a number bound for the Canaries and Vera Cruz. The bulk of those taking passage at Cadiz came from Madrid and the country towns southward. They presented a good appearance, being neat and clean in person and dress. They carried very little baggage. It was not found necessary to disinfect any of it. A small number of the passengers were inspected on shore in a shed belonging to the steamship company, but owing to the absence of a portion of them, although an hour had been appointed for this work, it was found necessary to finish it on board. Hereafter all emigrants will be examined and have their baggage examined and labeled on shore. The inspection of the steerage passengers, vessel, and crew was conducted without friction or any apparent disapproval on the part of the steamship people, but as the procedure was an innovation in Cadiz, the work was much delayed by the unfamiliarity with the routine and what was expected of them.

The steerage compartments were in bad shape, sanitarily, as, also, in point of sleeping arrangements, and were overcrowded. But as a portion of the occupants were destined for the Canaries and Vera Cruz, it was deemed inadvisable at that time to withhold the bill of health. The company's attention will be called to the requirements in this connection without delay. This mingling of the steerage passengers, a portion being destined for our ports, while the remainder are for ports outside of our jurisdiction, will of necessity complicate the work here and make it less efficient than if all were bound to our country.

As smallpox is more or less prevalent throughout southern Spain, I advised the ship's surgeon to vaccinate all steerage passengers not immunized by previous vaccination, or attack of smallpox, as soon as the vessel cleared port.

Oporto.—Two new cases of plague with two deaths are reported for the week ended the 31st ultimo. It is stated that in view of the considerable diminution of the epidemic, it has been decided to reduce the corps of physicians and the sanitary service organized for handling the plague, and to declare the quarantine raised from Oporto, from January

1, and to resume the train service between Oporto and Salamanca in Spain, which was discontinued at the breaking out of the epidemic.

Lisbon.—One case of plague was reported in Lisbon last week. It occurred in the person of a soldier who had been employed in unloading and loading cargo in a ship at Oporto, and having recently returned to Lisbon, where he rejoined his company, and was taken ill. It is stated that stringent measures were taken, the barrack in which the case appeared was disinfected, and all the soldiers of the company placed in isolation. At last report the case was doing well. The reports reaching us of the plague conditions in Oporto are somewhat vague and indefinite, and are obtained chiefly from the Madrid and local papers. The opinion is that there is more plague in Oporto than is being reported. I am inclined to believe such is the case.

Masan.—Nothing further since my last report has been heard relative to the plague situation there.

The weekly abstract of bills of health for the week ended the 30th ultimo is herewith inclosed.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report from Corunna.

CORUNNA, December 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, December 30, 1899.

The following vessel has been inspected and cleared during the week: December 27, steamship *Santanderino*, Egurrola master; crew, 36; 18 steerage passengers from Santander; for Havana, via Vigo.

There were inspected and passed at this port 85 steerage passengers with baggage.

Cases of smallpox reported during the week, 2; no deaths.

Mild temperature. Excessive rain.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

Drought in the Hedjaz.

[Report No. 236.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 3, 1900.

The British consul at Djiddah, according to what the British sanitary commissioner has communicated to the superior sanitary commission, reports that for three years past there has been very little rain, and, as a consequence, the cisterns, wells, and all water deposits are already almost dry. The same condition prevails at Yambo where last year people were obliged to flee in order to avoid the consequences of the want of water. Said British consul considers the situation as a dangerous one on account of the pilgrimage already begun.

The superior sanitary commission has decided to apply to the Ottoman Government and supply both the cities named with water from Suez by sending there a large water-supplying ship, and by ordering that every steamboat going from the latter Egyptian town to Djiddah or

Yambo must carry water with which to fill the cisterns and water tanks of the latter two cities. I have already reported that a French engineer, Mr. Proullet, the same who has undertaken and built the lazaretto of Camaran, has asked the Ottoman Government to establish at Djiddah a distillatory engine system (Mirles) and to provide said town as well as that of Yambo and the lazaretto of Abu Saad with distilled water and ice. The Ottoman Government has not yet given any answer to said petition.

Sanitary news from the provinces.

The sanitary news from the provinces of Bagdad and Bassorah state that cholera has already disappeared. According to the last official news, dated December 29, 1899, no cholera cases have occurred in said provinces for several days past, and, as a consequence, the quarantine cordons by which the cities of Amara and Slay, as well as the lazaretto at Kout-el-Amara, have been abolished.

Arrival of pilgrims.

According to the last official news, the number of pilgrims landed at Djiddah on their way to Mecca is about 6,000.

Quarantine news.

At the sitting of the superior sanitary commission of December 26, 1899, it was decided to abolish the quarantine to which ships and passengers coming from Egypt were subjected.

Sanitary condition of Constantinople.

In Constantinople we have again the epidemic of influenza and for a few days past many cases of lobar pneumonia are registered. More than 10 patients suffering from this disease entered in one day the Greek hospital of Balukly. The number of deaths in the city of Constantinople from December 18, 1899, to January 1, 1900, was 526, of which 8 were from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 1 from smallpox, and 11 from typhoid fever.

Inclosures.

Inclosure No. 1 is a verbal note from the British embassy to the Sublime Porte concerning the establishment of an Institut Pasteur for the preparation of prophylactic plague serum. Inclosure No. 2 is the decision by which the quarantine against Egypt is abolished.

I have the honor to draw the attention of the Department to the above-mentioned verbal note of the British embassy and I am obliged to state that the British sanitary commissioner opposed, on principle, the purchase and establishment in the lazarettos of disinfecting furnaces; also the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory in the lazaretto of Camaran.

It is indeed a difficult question to decide whether the said Institut Pasteur should be built by the board of health or by the Ottoman Government.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
U. S. Sanitary Commissioner.

NOTE.—P. S. I beg the honor to inform the Department that the Académie de Médecine de Paris has honored me by granting me a silver medal for a work on the Hygiene of Infants, which work I submitted to the appreciation of said corps savant.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translated in this Bureau.]

By decision of the superior council of health, the forty-eight hours' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Egypt is discontinued. Vessels now at the lazarettos will have the benefit of this regulation.

The entry of rags, waste, and clothing and effects in use, from Egypt, is prohibited.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo on the destructive action of the Mauser rifle at short range.

MARACAIBO, December 29, 1899.

SIR: During the 2 recent battles fought at Maracaibo I had occasion to observe that most of the wounds made by the firearms used in those fights were of a very vicious aspect, often requiring amputation of the limb.

During the heavy fight at the custom-house, where I remained for over an hour, I examined many wounded and found that while the wounds of entrance had small openings yet they seemed to me to be larger than the size of the projectile, while the exit was much wider and the tissues were extensively destroyed and very ragged in connection with compound fracture of the bones.

Most of the arms used were Mauser rifles, and the wounds were easily distinguished from those made by American firearms.

I have on several occasions conversed with our doctors upon the subject, especially with Dr. Finol, the leader of the Hernandez party, who could not well explain why so many wounds were so ugly and connected with such fearful destruction of bones and other tissues.

I was also told by the doctors that in many cases tetanus made its appearance and that the death rate was very high.

I have examined some of the ammunition, and it seems to me that it is not the regular ammunition used for the Mauser rifle, but a much softer lead which seems to flatten out on impact.

I understand that many old cartridges were reloaded in this country. That so many cases of tetanus have occurred with the wounded is easily explained, as here a slight wound from an unclean instrument or a rusty nail, and other minor causes, produce this terrible disease.

The fight was mostly at short range, especially at the police headquarters, where they fought at close quarters and where the machete also could be used in hand-to-hand fight.

These machetes are, in the hands of men who have been used to them in every day's service, a very nasty weapon. The best made are our American Collins of 26 inch blade and very broad and heavy. Sharpened like a razor, such a weapon in the hands of a powerful man may cut an antagonist in two with one stroke, as experience has proved.

As these points may be of interest to our medical officers, I take the liberty to bring them to your notice.

Respectfully,

E. H. PLUMACHER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane.*—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 100,913. Total number of deaths, 64, including 1 from whooping cough.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended December 22, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended January 7, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 4, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 9, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown.*—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 159. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Bordeaux.*—Period from November 7 to November 30, 1899. Estimated population, 286,000. Total number of deaths, 528, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 4, and 3 from measles.

Nantes.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 281, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2, and 4 from measles.

Nice.—Twelve days ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 112,000. Total number of deaths, 73, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 30, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 30.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 49.7, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 17.6.

London.—Three thousand and sixty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 64; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 56; whooping cough, 28; enteric fever, 18, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 35.2 a thousand. In Greater London 4,020 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 32.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 24 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, and 10 from whooping cough.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended December 30, 1899. Estimated population, 131,686. Total number of deaths, 160, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 2, and 4 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 30, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 33.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in

Carriekfergus, viz, 3.4, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 61.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 280 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 30, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 27.2 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 20.2, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 41.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 829, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 31; scarlet fever, 7, and 17 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Florence.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 199,080. Total number of deaths, 227, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 15; measles, 1; whooping cough 1, and 40 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 107, including measles, 2, and 13 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended December 10, 1899. Estimated population, 131,000. Number of deaths not reported. One suspect plague death.

Ten days ended December 20, 1899. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 197, including diphtheria, 2, and 5 from enteric fever.

NICARAGUA—San Juan del Norte.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 8, including 1 from enteric fever.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended December 16, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 9. No contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Aix la Chapelle	Dec. 30	132,780	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6	132,780	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta	Dec. 30	7,500	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	Jan. 6	523,266	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Antigua.....	Dec. 16	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 23	15,000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp.....	Dec. 30	287,462	99	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Athens.....	do.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Asuncion.....	Nov. 7	45,000	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 15	45,000	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 21	45,000	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Jan. 6	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Belfast	Jan. 6	350,000	198							26		2	1	6
Belize	Jan. 11	13,000	10											
Belleville	Jan. 15	10,449	6									1		
Bergen	Jan. 2	68,000	30											
Berlin	Dec. 16	1,900,204	603							1	11	24	10	5
Do	Dec. 24	1,900,204	523							2	11	20	5	
Birmingham ¹	Jan. 6	514,956	266								1	2	5	4
Bluefields	do.....	3,018	0											
Bombay	Dec. 19	821,764	1,377	141	248	1		40		1		27		
Bremen	Dec. 30	145,000	51											
Breslau	Dec. 16	335,186	174								2		3	
Do	Dec. 23	335,186	201	32									3	
Bristol	Jan. 6	320,911	137							2	1	2		
Brussels	Dec. 30	551,611	264							1	1	4		
Budapest	Jan. 1	640,000							3	3		8	4	6
Calcutta	Dec. 2	681,560	603	61	27			3		1				
Do	Dec. 9	681,560	601	77	47			6		1				
Catania	Jan. 4	124,000	57											
Chihuahua	Jan. 13	18,000	27					9		1		1		
Christiana	Dec. 30	225,000	76											
Do	Jan. 6	225,000	57							1		1	1	
Coburg	Dec. 31	20,065	5											
Cologne	do.....	362,022	157	15							2		18	2
Colombo	Dec. 9	130,000	108											
Do	Dec. 16	130,000	96					1		4				
Colon	Jan. 10	8,000	7											
Constantinople	Jan. 1	875,000	265	24						4		6	1	
Copenhagen	Dec. 30	351,000	140	17						1	3	1		5
Cortuna	do.....	40,500	20											
Crefeld	Jan. 6	108,183	34											
Curacao	Dec. 23	29,718	13											
Do	Dec. 30	29,718	7											
Dublin	Jan. 6	394,594	387											
Dundee	Dec. 30	166,072	82										3	1
Do	Jan. 6	166,072	70									1	1	
Düsseldorf	Dec. 23	202,405	98								1	1		
Edinburgh	Jan. 6	298,927	132											
Flushing	do.....	18,371	3											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Dec. 30	255,000	99								2	2	2	1
Ghent	Jan. 6	162,652	95							1		1		1
Gibraltar	Dec. 31	25,900	13											
Girgenti	Dec. 30	24,428	12											
Glasgow	Jan. 6	753,903	409											
Halifax	Jan. 13	45,000	27									1		8
Hamilton, Bermuda	Jan. 9	16,000	2							2	4	1	20	6
Do	Jan. 20	16,000	4											
Hongkong	Dec. 2	248,710	115	18										
Do	Dec. 9	248,710	111	24	1					1				
Kingston	Jan. 12	18,300	4											
Königsberg	Dec. 30	181,047									4	1		
Leeds	Jan. 6	423,889	211							1		5	3	5
Leipzig	Dec. 23	430,635	142							2		1	2	
Do	Dec. 30	430,635	171								1	1		
Leith	Jan. 6	77,385	22											
Licata	Dec. 30	20,000	17						3					
Liege	do.....	170,429	59							1		1		
Liverpool	Jan. 6	668,645	422							2	5	7	7	16
Livingstone	Jan. 2	1,500	2											
London	Jan. 6	6,652,145	4,329							25	10	80	69	36
Lyons	Dec. 30	466,028	264					2		1	1	1		
Madras	Dec. 5	452,518	828											
Do	Dec. 12	452,518	358											
Do	Dec. 19	452,518	357											
Madrid	Dec. 23	512,596	436					14		13	1	3	2	
Mainz	Dec. 30	80,000	30											
Manchester	do.....	546,010	237								1	5	4	3
Do	Jan. 6	550,864	242							1	3	2	1	1
Mannheim	Dec. 23	131,233	41									2		
Marseilles	Jan. 2	447,344	531											
Matamoras	Jan. 6	16,604		1										
Do	Jan. 13	16,604	9	2										
Messina	Dec. 23	107,000	40											
Do	Dec. 30	107,000	42											
Do	Jan. 6	107,000	36							2				
Milan	do.....	481,297								1				

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Monte Cristi	Dec. 30	3,000	0											
Montevideo.....	Dec. 2	215,061	64							1				
Do.....	Dec. 9	215,061	69											
Moscow.....	Dec. 23	1,000,000	511	9						4	10	13	4	2
Monterey.....	Dec. 31	52,000	56											
Do.....	Jan. 5	52,000	27											
Do.....	Jan. 12	52,000	37											
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 23	228,625	107								1		4	2
Do.....	Dec. 30	228,625	122									2	6	6
Do.....	Jan. 6	228,625	117							1			2	2
Nottingham.....	Dec. 30	250,000	160							1	3	1	1	
Nuremberg	Dec. 9	236,910	106									2	15	
Do.....	Dec. 16	236,910	103										7	1
Do.....	Dec. 23	236,910	110										12	
Odessa.....	Dec. 16	414,800	165							1	4	3	5	
Do.....	Dec. 23	414,800	148					2		1	4	6	2	
Do.....	Dec. 30	414,800	183					3		4	3	6	4	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Dec. 9	214,119	131	1						3		1		
Do.....	Dec. 16	214,119	110	2										
Do.....	Dec. 23	214,119	115	6						1				
Ottawa.....	Jan. 6	60,000	23									2		
Do.....	Jan. 13	60,000	21											
Palermo.....	Dec. 30	300,000	128									2	2	
Panama.....	Jan. 9	16,000												
Paris.....	Dec. 30	2,511,629	1,170							9		5	7	1
Plymouth.....	Jan. 6	100,000	72											
Port Limon.....	Dec. 23	3,500	5											
Do.....	Dec. 30	3,500	1											
Prague.....	do.....	190,260	137					1		2	1	4	1	
Puerto Cortes.....	Jan. 10	2,000	0											
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 6	319,491	236							5	2	3		
St. John, New Brunswick.....	Jan. 13	45,000	12							1				
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 30	1,267,023	700					7		17	20	36	21	7
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Jan. 13	3,000	1											
Sheffield	Dec. 30	363,642	173							5	1	18	13	
Do.....	Jan. 6	363,642	170							2	3	17	6	
Singapore.....	Dec. 9	97,111	181							1				
Smyrna.....	Dec. 24	300,000	50	2				3		3			1	
Do.....	Dec. 31	300,000	67	18									1	
Solingen.....	Dec. 24	16,000	12											
South Shields.....	Dec. 23	102,312	46							1				
Do.....	Dec. 30	102,312									2			1
Do.....	Jan. 6	102,312	44							1			1	1
Stuttgart.....	Jan. 4	162,934	58											
Sunderland.....	Jan. 6	147,398	70								2			
Tampico.....	Jan. 7	14,000	22											
Teneriffe.....	Dec. 30	33,425	12											
Trapani.....	do.....	45,095	19											
Trieste.....	Dec. 31	166,499	150								1	6		
Tuxpam.....	Jan. 8	10,000	5											
Utiilla.....	Jan. 6	800	0											
Valencia.....	do.....	143,861	102											
Venice.....	Dec. 9	171,779	90							1		4		
Do.....	Dec. 16	171,779	91							1		1		
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5	24,000	48	10			3	2						
Do.....	Jan. 13	24,000	32	5				1						
Vienna.....	Dec. 30	1,639,811	658									2	12	26
West Hartlepool.....	Jan. 6	60,000												
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Jan. 13	3,000	0											
Zurich.....	Dec. 23	163,968	68										3	7
Do.....	Dec. 31	163,968	77									1	1	5

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.